ESTABLISHED 1887

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 184 1985

By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, declaring that India had overcome another threat to national unity; announced the settle-ment Thursday of a bitter dispute that has led to thousands of deaths in the northeastern state of Assam

Although Assam has been relatively peaceful recently, a dispute over the rights of a half-million foreign immigrants has simmered ever since an estimated 5,000 people were killed during a state election in 1983.

Most of the immigrants were Most of the immigrants were Most in fleeing poverty in neigh-boring Bangladesh, formedy East Pakistan. The population of Assam is largely Hindu. Under the accord signed Thurs-

day, elections are to be held soon in m but the government bowed to a demand by Assamese protesters that many of the immigrants be barred from taking part.

All immigrants who arrived in Assam after 1965 are to be stripped of the right to vote. In addition

immigrants who arrived after 1971 are to be deported.

There was some question Thursday whether a mass deportation of hundreds of thousands of people was practical or could be done without retrieved. without setting off further violence.

Nevertheless, newspapers and politicians proclaimed that the Assam dispute had been solved by the



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PAGE

for most

It was the second time in less than a month that Mr. Gandin had sought to negotiate a peaceful resolution to a domestic crisis

In late July he reached agreement with Sikir leaders aimed at ending a violent three-year con-frontation that also has cost thou-

Speaking at an Independence Day ceremony at the 350 year-old Red Fort in the old city section of New Delhi, Mr. Gandhi said he had reached agreement with Assamese protest leaders at 2:45 A.M. Thursday after three days of nearly round-the-clock negotiations.

"We hope that with the signing of this agreement, another element of tension will be removed and the country will be able to devote its attention to development," the prime minister said as tens of thousands of people applauded.

Mr. Gandhi was hailed as having brought an attitude that contrasted markedly on the Assam issue and others with that of his predecessor and mother, Prime Minister Indira

In a typical comment, the gover-nor of Assam, Bhishma Narain Singh, praised Mr. Gandhi for wisdom and statesmanship" and also thanked the leaders of the Assam protest movement for their foresightedness, courage and spirit of accommodation."

Security was heavy at the celebration of the 38th anniversary of

India's independence from Britain. Mr. Gandhi spoke to the crowd from behind a bullet-proof glass shield. The people in the crowd had gone through metal detectors. The Assam accord calls for the

corrent state legislature, elected in the disputed voting of 1983, to be dissolved, with a caretaker government in control until after the new In addition, certain unspecified

cultural; social and linguistic iden-tity and heritage, of the Assamese crease in the national debt ceiling, people. Congress is also expected to be-



BODIES TRANSFERRED — Helicopters flew the bodies of Japan Air Lines crash victims from the wreck-ordered the inspection of all Boeing 747 tails. Page 3.

Reagan at Key Juncture in Policy Battle

By David Hoffman International Herald Tribune SANTA BARBARA, California

Nine months after his landslide re-election victory, President Ron-ald Reagan has reached a turning point in his second term that could determine whether his far-reaching

NEWS ANALYSIS

domestic policy goals are achieved or discarded by Congress. While Mr. Reagan recuperates

from cancer surgery by taking af-ternoon strolls at his ranch northwest of here, senior White House advisers have been looking for ways to recover from this year's legislative setbacks with a "fall of-

Only modest progress has been made this year in reaching the president's chief policy goals of sharp reductions in the federal deficit and the growth of domestic spending. legislative and administrative Mr. Reagan faces new spending safeguards" were promised by the pressures in September, when Concentral government to protect the gress votes on appropriations bills.

gin voting on a White House-spon-sored tax reform measure this fall, and some administration officials expect a concerted drive in the Reiblican-controlled Senate to turn it into a tax increase over Reagan's

Several other domestic policy goals that the administration pursaed in Mr. Reagan's first term remain unachieved. These include the institution of tax credits for private school tuition, "enterprise zones" to encourage businesses to locate in depressed areas, and a presidential veto on individual ems in spending legislation.

Public opinion surveys show that Mr. Reagan's personal popularity has soared to levels not seen since early in his presidency, and he has often demonstrated an ability to rebound from periods of conflict and stalemate with Congress.

Yet Mr. Reagan has clearly fallen short of the expectations that were set after his 49-state sweep in November. Then, many presidential scholars and White House officials predicted that Mr. Reagan would enjoy a nine-month to oneyear "window of opportunity" in which he would get the biggest summer vacation, Republicans

chance of his second term to push his programs through Congress. These people predicted that after this period, Mr. Reagan's power to influence Congress would wane be-

cause of pressures on members of

Congress facing re-election in 1986

and the approaching end of his own Now, some current and former administration officials are saying the White House has made few important gains during the first

seven months of that period, leaving little time to recover. Basically, the window of opportunity has closed" for making substantial reductions in the federal deficit, David A. Stockman, former director of Mr. Reagan's Office of Management and Budget, told For-

tune magazine in an interview to be published in the upcoming issue. Mr. Stockman described the budget compromise Congress approved Aug. I as a "limp rag." That compromise was the product of six months of efforts by the White House to make major reductions in federal deficits estimated at \$200

billion this year. Even before Congress left for its

were debating among themselves why Mr. Reagan's track record this year failed to match his impressive victories of 1981.

Some have faulted the new White House chief of staff, Donald Regan, who swapped jobs with James A. Baker 3d, now Treasury secretary. Mr. Baker earned a reputation as a cautious legislative tactician, but Mr. Regan has sometimes run afoul of congressional leaders.

Mr. Regan, for example, struck a deal with Senate Republicans on limiting Social Security cost-of-living increases, touching off a rebellion among House Republicans. Later, the White House backed away from the Social Security cuts,

enraging the Senate Republicans. Norman Ornstein, a political scientist at the American Enterprise Institute, said that Mr. Reagan's difficulties this year could also be traced to institutional tensions on

Capitol Hill. Senate Republicans attempted to tackle the deficit problem to demonstrate that they could govern effectively and keep their majority there in next year's elections, he said. This led them to vote for So-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Botha Urges Talks, Offers No Changes

day to join in negotiations to chart os and poverty," Botha said. a peaceful future, but he announced no specific reforms after almost a year of black unrest.

Mr. Botha said in a much-await-ed address that it would be wrong to prescribe future political structures for the black majority of 24 million, which has few political rights. He said changes should be negotiated among the country's ra-cial groups.

He rejected the concept of a fourth chamber of Parliament for

blacks to sit alongside the segregated white, Asian and mixed-race parliamentary bodies.

The president also dashed speculation that he might free Nelson Mandela, the leader of the outlawed African National Congress. the main guerrilla organization fighting the country's system of racial separation. The president restated his offer to release Mr. Mandela if he renounced violence; Mr. Mandela rejected the offer in Feb-

ruary.

There had been expectations that Mr. Botha might announce major changes after meetings Foreign Minister R.F. Botha had last week with U.S. and European officials.

"Reform through process of negotiation is not weakness." President Botha told members of his ruling National Party at the Natal provincial congress. "Talking con-sulting, bargaining with all our people's leaders is not weakness." He rejected the idea of granting everyone in South Africa an equal

vote, saying, "that would lead to domination of one over the others and it would lead to chaos." Militant blacks say one-person, one vote is their goal in this country where 5 million whites refuse voting rights to the black majority. "I am not prepared to lead white South Africans and other minority

been fighting to make Western Sa-

hara an independent nation with Soviet-built SAM-6 anti-aircraft

Brigadier General Abdelaziz

Southern Zone and one of the ar-

chitects of the wall's defensive strategy, said the wall had enabled

the army to set up a hermenic de-fensive line behind which its forces

could move without detection, and

from which it could, through radar

and sensors, detect and destroy the

Above all, General Bennani said, the wall enabled Morocco to do this cheaply. "Therein lies the beauty of it all," he added.

said Washington was "shocked,

dismayed, concerned and sur-

Western diplomat in Rabat

missiles and T-55 tanks.

DURBAN, South Africa - suicide. Destroy white South Afri-President Pieter W. Botha called on ca and our influence and this coun-South Africans of all races Thurs- try will drift into faction strife, cha-

"My government and I are pre-pared to press ahead with our reform program, and to those who prefer revolution to reform I say that they will not succeed," he said. "If necessary, we will use stronger measures,"

Government sources in Pretoria, explaining why the speech may have failed to meet world expectations, said Mr. Botha wanted to avoid being seen domestically to be making concessions under foreign

They said his draft speech had been revised four times in recent days as external pressure mounted. After the speech, Robert C. McFarlane, the U.S. national security adviser, said "the United States looks to the government and all South Africans to explore every opportunity for negotiations and rec-

He said what was at issue was an (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Murphy May Not Meet Palestinians, **Aide Says**

JERUSALEM -- Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy of the United States has apparently dropped the idea of meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, a U.S. official said Thursday.

Mr. Murphy, the assistant secre-tary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, met Thursday with Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Sharar of Israel. He had arrived earlier from Amman, Jordan, where b conferred with King Hussein.

After the talks here, the American official said that Mr. Murphy "probably won't meet with the delegation, because they can't agree

nary insurgency. The rebels have on arrangements, people, places." There had been speculation that Mr. Murphy might meet Monday in Amman with members of a Palestinian-Jordanian group in an attempt to revive regional peace ef-

■ Israelis See Deadlock

Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Jerusa-

Mr. Murphy's briefing of the Israeli leaders indicated that efforts to get peace talks going remained deadlocked, Israeli officials said.

In his talks here Thursday, the U.S. envoy said King Hussein was still insisting that any negotiations with Israel be held in the framework of an international peace conference, with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israeli officials said.

The Jordanian king has not al-tered his demand that the PLO take part in any joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that might meet with the United States or take part in future peace talks, Mr. Murphy told Israeli officials.

As a result, there seemed to be no sign of any progress toward either an American meeting with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation or direct negotiations between such a group and Israel, the Israelis said.

Israel opposes any meeting be-tween the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before direct talks with Israel. It

Sand Barrier, Electronics Wall In Moroccan Sahara The Polisario Front is no ordi-

By Judith Miller New York Times Service

AGADIR, Morocco - Within the next 10 days, Morocco will put the finishing touches on a huge wall of sand and electronic sensors that is revolutionizing anti-guerrilla tac-

ties, according to senior Moroccan Bennani, commander of Morocco's forts. military officers. The wall is designed to repel the Polisario Front rebels seeking independence for Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony now mostly

controlled by Morocco. The war has been going on for nine years. Begun five years ago, the wall stretches more than 1,550 miles (2,500 kilometers) across the Saha-

ra from the Algerian and Mauritanian borders to the Atlantic, One official called the war the most conspicuous success in the use

of high technology against a guer-tilla army equipped with sophisticated Soviet weapons. By building, dismantling, moving forward and rebuilding a 9-foot

(2.75-meter) revetment of sand and stone, and by pushing it ever for-ward into the desert, the Moroccans have succeeded in cordoning off more and more of Western Sahara. Now, nearly all of the territory, which is roughly the size of Italy, with a population of 150,000, has been brought inside the wall. From a helicopter the wall re-

sembles the pattern left on a beach after a stick has been dragged through the sand. Command posts are spaced about every two miles. On the ground, the view is one of unrelenting bleakness.

Libya has ended its arms shipments to the Polisario guerrillas.

prised" when King Hassan II signed an accord with the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, a year ago. Although the concern continues, the diplomat said, from a military standpoint "it has been a success.

Military defeat of the Polisario Front may not signal political vic-tory. Recognized by more than 100 countries and the Organization of African Unity, the Polisario Front continues to receive arms and aid from neighboring Algeria, Morocco's rival for dominance in the Ara-(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

excised hundreds of lines from the Shakespearean plays "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet," a lobbying group has reported. The group said the incidents were part of a dramatic increase in classroom censorship in the United States over the last school People for the American Way, a liberal group,

said in a report released Wednesday that the publishers have acknowledged removal of portions of the two plays that contained sexual innuendoes

coarse or embarrassing language for 9th-grade

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc., of Orlando, Florida, said it had deleted 300 lines of "Romeo and Juliet" because of "ribald or expressly sexual

People for the American Way has reported a 40-

percent increase in censorship in the past year. The report said that a major cause for the increase was successful efforts by conservative groups to re-move such classics as "The Catcher in the Rye," 'Of Mice and Men" and "The Diary of Anne Frank" from school library shelves.

from schools, and cited a group in Berkeley, California, that objected to a book it called "anti-

listed specific incidents of censorship in 46 states. In one case in Virginia, the report said, the word 'unalienable" was deleted from a textbook version of the Declaration of Independence, which led the state board of education to request a federal investigation of textbook censorship.

The American Library Association said that the report did not go far enough in citing cases of censorship. Nancy Herman, assistant director of the associa-

tion's Office for Intellectual Freedom, said, We've been documenting this sort of thing for a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

August'45: The Agony of Surrender Some Japanese Saw Only the End, Not a New Beginning

By John Burgess Washington Past Service

TOKYO - Aug. 15, 1945, the day that Americans would come to know as V-I Day, dawned for the Japanese with a momentous but enigmatic piece of news. National radio announced at 7:21 that morning that all citizens must listen respectfully to an address by His Majesty the Emperor to be broadcast at noon.

The voice of the emperor, who was considered divine, had never been heard by ordinary people. It bombs: The city was now largely could only mean some fearsome defenseless Raids had already laid development in the war that Japan had been fighting for 14 years, ever since its troops moved into Man-churia in 1931. Perhaps, many people thought, it was news of an American assault on the home islands and a command to fight to

People believed there would be a final fight on the imperial soil," recalls Shoji Takahashi, who was CLASSED then a 23-year-old army captain at vocabulary of the average Japa-

would be a great battle."

Many Japanese already knew the war was going badly. The day before, 800 American B-29 bombers had appeared over the Tokyo area. unloading another torrent of

> The Pacific At War and at Peace Last of four articles

waste to 50 percent of it.

In three and one-half years of tack in 1941, Japanese troops and naval forces had been pushed back time and again in the Pacific and Southeast Asia with enormous losses. Despite military censorship, word of the defeats had leaked back to the homeland.

Still, surrender was not in the a vehicle repair school in Tokyo. nese. In its 2,000-year history, the

"The enemy would come and there country had never been occupied by a foreign power. It still had three million soldiers in China, Korea, Southeast Asia and many Pacific islands and three million more in the home army, waiting for orders to fight.

> People believed that victory or death were the only possible outcomes for a war seen as a holy crusade to safeguard kokutai, or national essence. Although the enemy had more soldiers, weapons and supplies, Japan's fighting spirit could prevail, in the way that a single kamikaze plane could sink a great warship.

Military men were still clinging fighting after the Pearl Harbor at- to hope of a decisive battle that would force the United States to give Japan an honorable peace. They were remembering the peace that followed the great defeat Japan had inflicted on an Imperial Russian fleet in the Straits of Tsushima 40 years earlier.

But as the sun rose on Ang. 15, starting another hot, humid day in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



CONTROVERSIAL VISIT — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, right, visited a memorial to Japan's war dead Thursday in what some observers criticized as an attempt to mix religion and national policy. Page 2.

INSIDE

MA Hezhaliah leader implied the Islamic group had ties to bombings in Lebanon. Page 2.

■ Zanzibar's leader has been

picked to succeed Nyerere as

president in Tanzania. Page 2. The Los Angeles City Council passed an ordinance banning discrimination against AIDS

An Argentine court heard final testimony against nine former military leaders accused of

torture and marder. Page 4. WEEKEND

Jean Negulesco, at 85, recalls for Mary Blume his career as a film director in Hollywood's Page 7 palmy days.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

The Bundesbank, trying to boost the West German economy, is cutting its two key lending rates by ½ point. Page 11. Japan plans to abolish tariffs

equipment early next year, Japanese officials said. Page 11. Output at U.S. factories, mines and utilities rose a modest 0.2 percent in July, the government reported. Page 11.

on computers and related

.7

British powerboat sinks just hours short of breaking trans-Atlantic speed record. Page 17.

mercial trade for profit in sub-By Iain Guest stances of human origin. mal Revold Tribune However, several medical spe-

> about the exchange proposal, citing spokesman said. the following two reasons: • Such use of pituitary glands could pose major health risks. Treatment with growth hormones

taminated pituitaries.

also suggests an emphasis on spe-

cialized diseases, affecting relative-

ly few, rather than concentration

WHO has set improvements in

both these areas as major objec-

Halfdan Mahler of Denmark, was tamination, pituitaries used in "totally unaware" of the project growth hormones have to be ex-Dr. Mahler "has asked Dr. Lambo tracted from corpses by trained pacialists and officials of the Geneva- to give him a full account of his based WHO expressed surprise activities in this connection," the

The Lambo Foundation has never requested recognition from WHO nor has it reported on its activities to WHO," Dr. Mahler said in a statement.

The pituitary is a small, nut-sized

new set of complications.

sulinlaboratorium, the Danish pharmaceutical manufacturer, said his company needed 70,000 of the glands a year. A Zurich endocrinologist who specializes in the treatment of dwarfism said two glands were required to produce sufficient medicine to treat one child for one

The possible health risks raise a Dr. Ruth Illig, a professor of

The doctor said the Zurich hospital tended to contact pathologists and ask them to send pituitary glands directly to companies, in an

> pathologists removing pituitaries did not require permission from relatives or advance assent from the deceased person, unlike the rules for other organs. Rules vary from country to country, specialists

ncts are being tested in Europe and

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

GENEVA - The deputy director-general of the World Health Organization, Dr. Adeoye Thomas Lambo, has approached several African governments suggesting the collection of human pituitary plands from mortuaries for use by a

tained by the International Herald According to the documents, the glands were to be supplied to Galibia SpA for use in production of growth hormones to combat dwarf-

Rome-based pharmaceutical com-

pany, according to documents ob-

In exchange for the glands, hospitals and research institutions in the African countries were to receive drugs and pharmaceutical products from Galibia for use in research and treatment.

The documents indicate that the

exchange was to be coordinated by the Lambo Foundation, a private group headed by Dr. Lambo's wife. When questioned about this last week, Dr. Lambo said his relationship to the private foundation was that of an "unpaid adviser." The purpose of the foundation, he said,

fined to Europe, discourages com-

A WHO official also called atis to promote scientific research in tention to the organization's rules restricting staff officials from en-There is no suggestion that such gaging in private initiatives without an arrangement would violate any permission from the director-genlaws. A 1978 Council of Europe recommendation, which has no binding force, and which is con-

neurological disorder, Creutz- gland, situated just above the roof feldt-Jakob disease, possibly trace- of the mouth, that controls human able to medicine made from con- growth. Since the 1960s it has been used in the production of growth The proposed exchange of drugs for pituitaries highlights a lack of government health regula-

tions in developing countries. It A vice president of Nordisk Inon widespread basic ailments.

WHO Aide Linked to a Pituitary Project

was suspended in the United States in May after three patients died of In 1978, the Council of Europe opposed

profiting in substances of human origin.

ral.

A spokesman said last week that versity of Zurich Children's Hospithe director-general of WHO. Dr. tal, said that to protect against con-

tion of pituitaries, given the generally low level of health and hygiene. Dr. Illig, whose hospital pioneer-ed growth hormone treatment in Switzerland in 1960, said she would regard any commercial trade in pi-tuntary glands as "unethical." She acknowledged, however, that demand for the hormone was strong.

thologists, then subjected to strin-

gent laboratory analysis to assure

methods could be organized in de-veloping countries for safe collec-

She doubted that adequate

the absence of disease.

effort to prevent commercial purchases while still assuring a supply of the drug. Dr. Illig said that in Switzerland.

Experts agreed that the recent growth hormone ban in the United States focused attention on the health factor and accelerated efforts to produce synthetic hormones in laboratories. New prod-

Shakespeare Meets Textbook Censors Hundreds of Lines Deleted from Plays, U.S. Group Says

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Textbook publishers have

and swearing. One publisher, McGraw-Hill Book Co. in New York, said in a letter to the group that its policy was to "cut passages from the text that contain

terminology.

It said that liberals also had sought to bar books

The report of People for the American Way

New Tanzanian Leader Handled Zanzibar Crisis

The Associated Press
DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania
The man chosen Thursday by President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania as his successor is a main-lander who made his political name on the spice island of Zanzibar.

Ali Hassan Mwinyi, 60, president of Zanzibar and vice president

of the United Republic of Tanzania under Mr. Nverere since January 1984, has held a series of government posts, but it appears that his peaceful melding of the people of Zanzibar into Mr. Nyerere's system earned him the presidential selec-

Mr. Mwinyi replaced Sheikh Aboud Mwinyi Jumbe, who had been forced to resign amid antigovernment pressure in the island, Sheikh Jumbe had become increasingly independent of the central government, refusing at one point to pool proceeds from the clove exports that account for about 80 percent of Zanzibar's foreign ex-

Some islanders openly advocated dissolution of the union that merged Tanganyika and Zanzibar into Tanzania in 1964, less than three years after Tanganyika be-came independent from Britain.

Mr. Mwinyi was able to defuse the discontent left by Sheikh Jumbe by instituting changes to raise the islanders' standard of liv-

Although the republic shares a

the capital, the Japanese Cabinet had already reached the final,

wrenching decision to surrender.

The process had begun the previ-

ous spring, following the appoint-

ment of Kantaro Suzuki as prime

minister. His unspoken objective

was to find a way out of war, hope-

fully salvaging some measure of Japanese honor along the way.

Japan would probably have quit sooner had the Allies made it clear

that their demand for uncondition-

al surrender of Japan's forces

would not mean the removal of the

emperor from his throne. After the

Nagasaki bomb on Aug. 9, Japa-nese military leaders held out for a

continued fight on the ground that

Japan without the emperor would

It was Hirohito himself who in

the end brought peace. The long

war had been prosecuted in his re-

vered name and, in one of the few

decisive acts of his reign, he put it

On Aug. 14, the cabinet and em-

not be Japan.

single political party. Zanzibar maintains some autonomy through a separate constitution that provides for a popularly elected presi-dent and parliament.

Mr. Mwinyi, who also is a vice chairman of the ruling Revolutionary Party, began his government career in 1964 as assistant general manager of Zanzibar State Trading

In the early 1970s he was appointed minister of state in Mr. Nyerere's office. In 1972, he became minister of health. During the next 12 years he served as home affairs minister, ambassador to Egypt and minister of state in the vice president's office.



Ali Hassan Mwinyi

Murphy May Not Hold Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

also refuses to enter into talks with representatives of the PLO. What we understand from Murphy is that the situation is as it was before," said a senior Israeli official. "There is no change in the

Jordanian position, no change in the American position and no change in our position. "The main obstacle now is Jor-

dan's request for PLO participa-tion," the official added. "We did nian readiness to have direct nego-

Japanese query about the emper-

or's future role. The ultimate form

of government, the message said,

expressed will of the Japanese peo-

One by one civilian cabinet members reluctantly argued for

surrender: military men pressed for

a fight to the end. The meeting was

"If the war continues our entire

nation will be laid waste," he said,

according to John W. Toland, a

historian. "Hundreds of thousands

more will die. I cannot cadure

this." The war must end, and now,

he said. Two of his ministers col-

Now came the task of telling the

people that the struggle to which

three million soldiers and civilians

had been sacrificed had been for

it himself with a radio address, in

nothing. The emperor offered to do

lapsed to the floor.

split and turned to the emperor.

"be established by the freely

proceed is if Hussein talks to us

directly." It is understood from American sources that Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, indicated to Mr. Murphy through King Hussein that he was not ready to openly recognize Israel without better assurances that if he did, the United States would talk to him.

The Americans are understood to have informed King Hussein as one of the key leaders in the that they are not convinced Mr. Third World, is scheduled to step no; hear from Murphy any Jorda- Arafat is ready to make the appro-

In '45, Some Japanese Saw Only the End, Not a New Beginning

ment and stage a coup.

Those fears were real. Word of

the surrender decision had begun to leak. The same day the cabinet

met, soldiers seized the palace

grounds in an attempt to keep the

war going. The next morning, a mob sacked the home of Prime

Minister Suzuki just minutes after

At noon on Aug. 15, the Japa-nese people dutifully assembled at

friends' houses, in government of-

fices, in schools and on parade

grounds around the country. Sol-

diers overseas crowded around ra-

dio receivers. An announcer gave

the order to stand. A hush fell over

the nation and the emperor's voice

in our empire today, we have decid-

present situation by resorting to an

extraordinary measure.

he escaped in a car,

ground bunker on the imperial Paiotherwise conclude that traitors
ace grounds to discuss a message
had taken control of the governsent by the Allies in response to a
ment and stage a coup.

dios. To obfuscate things further, pan's war dead are believed to rest,
the emperor was speaking in his people prostrated themselves on
usual vague manner and in the arthe ground and wept. Young wom-

culable.

It began: "After pondering deep-ly the general trends of the world Joint Declaration, the call for un-

and the actual conditions obtaining conditional surrender of its forces

ed to effect a settlement of the held in Potsdam, Germany, in July.

 Vice President Ali Hassan leaders in black
 Mwinyi, who is president of the ly leave office. He is expected to continue to

Tanzania Names Nyerere's Successor

Choice of Mwinyi for President Is Seen as a Compromise

sland of Zanzibar, was chosen Thursday by Tanzania's ruling party to succeed President Julius K. Nyerere, one of Africa's leading Mr. Mwinyi, 60, whose choice

surprised some observers, staumch-ly upholds Mr. Nyerere's brand of Chinese-inspired socialism, but he is not regarded as a dogmatist. He is credited with improving living standards in Zanzibar called by Tanzanians. through liberal economic reforms that were later promulgated throughout the country. Zanzibar

Reception was bad on many ra- in Tokyo, where the souls of Ja-

chaic language of the court, unin- en walked the grounds in front of

oped not necessarily to Japan's ad- wave of relief, a sense of liberation

vantage," he said, continuing: "The from the air raids, the diets of sweet

enemy has begun to employ a new potatoes and the certainty of im-

enemy.

telligible to most of his subjects. the palace in tears.

enjoys limited autonomy within the United Republic of Tanzania. Delegates to a special congress of the ruling Revolutionary Party vot-ed, 1,731-14, for Mr. Mwinyi in a secret ballot after Mr. Nyerere named him as his choice, it was announced.

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania

Party sources said Mr. Mwinyi appeared to be a compromise after the party failed to agree on the other main candidates, Prime Min-ister Salim Ahmed Salim, once a candidate for the post of United Nations secretary-general, and Ra-shidi Kawawa, the secretary-general of Tanzania's ruling party.

Mr. Nverere, 63, who is regarded down as president in October after leading his country since indepen-

People listened and wondered.

"The war situation has devel-

and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is indeed incal-

"It is according to the dictate of time and fate that we have resolved

to pave the way for a grand peace

for all the generations to come by

enduring the unendurable and suf-

The word "surrender" never

passed his lips. Instead, the emper-

made at the summit conference

All over the country, people cried that day. At Yasukuni Shrine

fering what is insufferable."

Nyerere will become one of the few ever he bestows a person in a posi-leaders in black Africa to voluntari-

exert great influence as party chair-man, where he plans to remain un-pect to get such a gift again." til his present term expires in 1987. The party can constitutionally overrule the government and Mr.

Nyerere's prestige is regarded as so great that his successor is virtually obliged to heed the advice of the "Mwalimu," or teacher, as he is

[Mr. Mwinyi evoked loud cheers when he said in his acceptance speech, "I am aware of the fact that Mwalimu Nyerere is around," The

dence in 1961. When he retires, Mr. Associated Press reported. "Whenvhatever he does."

[He continued: "Nyerere is a gift Mr. Nyerere has preached a doctrine of socialist self-sufficiency and was earlier a proponent of wholesale nationalization, which

he has recently admitted was a mis-

Mr. Mwinyi is described by observers as an honest and capable administrator and diplomat who tempers staunch socialism with deeply held Moslem religious be-

Botha Urges Negotiations **But Proposes No Changes**

(Continued from Page 1) through negotiations with blacks Mr. Mandela. and other communities "to establish credible milestones that will lead to that outcome."

Mr. McFarlane said in Santa Barbara, California, near where President Ronald Reagan is on vacation, that "it is not for outsiders to prescribe exactly how that end

But after the initial shock, most

Japanese seemed to have felt a

pending death in battle with the

tance was morally impossible.

There was now virtue to be ob-

Britain, meanwhile, expressed end to apartheid, and he called on disappointment that Mr. Botha the South African government had not announced the release of

> In Johannesburg, speaking fore Mr. Botha's speech, Mr. Man-dela's wife, Winnie, had predicted more violence if Mr. Botha falled to meet black demands.

"He will simply plunge this country into the worst violence any country has ever seen," said Mrs. Mandela, who visited her husband Wednesday in Cape Town's Pollsmoor prison. She spoke at a news conference in her lawyer's office. She said her husband asked to talk to Mr. Botha to "get his direct

I hope President Reagan sees now the kind of person he has been trying to protect. Here is a man who is refusing hands that are ex-tended to him," the black Anglican

Meanwhile, the government im-Some soldiers, including Admiral Takijiro Onishi, the founder of gest black township, Soweto, gest black township, Soweto, Thursday night, extending restric-tions already applied in townships the kamikaze corps, slit their stomachs open in ritual suicide, both in personal anguish and to take rein the eastern part of Cape Prov-

The government ordered a 10 P.M.-to 4-A.M. curfew in the black But with the word having come township, where an estimated two from the emperor's mouth, resismillion people live. The curfew also extended to Alexandra, north of Johannesburg. The order also placed stricter controls on school

great voice says go forward, we must obey. If the great voice says stop, we must also obey. That is the only way of the imperial people."

The Japanese took is to be a sound and the transportation of gasoline in Soweto and Alexandra. The measures came after arson and violence had continued despite the imposition of the state of emergence 25 days are

The Japanese took it to heart gency 25 days ago. When U.S. occupation troops be-gan arriving two weeks later at for-white-minority rule that has

Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, win-ner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, said, "He threatened to be even more repressive because the only way they know how to deal with opposition is to produce the iron

bishop added.

sponsibility for the defeat. Others ince under emergency powers. tried to rouse their comrades to

tained from accepting defeat.

The Asahi Shimbun newspaper told its readers that day: "If the boycotts and the transportation of

mer kamikaze headquarters at At- gripped South Africa for 11 sugi Air Base, they were greeted, months, claiming more than 600 Mr. Toland has written, by a reception party offering orange punch. Thursday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Suspect Linked to Rhein-Main Bomb

FRANKFURT (AP) - The police said Thursday that one of West Germany's most wanted terror suspects was believed to have purchased the automobile used in the bombing last week that killed two persons at the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base near here.

The federal police said they had identified the likely buyer of the car as Signid Sternebeck, 36, who has been sought since 1977. She is named in an arrest warrant for crimes by the leftist Red Army Faction, the police said. They have distributed photographs of her, and said a reward of up to 50,000 Deutsche marks (\$18,000) would be given for her capture.

Ms. Sternebeck is wanted for renting rooms used as hideouts by the Red Army Faction, the police said. She also is sought for having close ties to terrorists who carried out politically motivated murders. In another attack on the U.S. military, two bombs exploded early Thursday at an Armed Forces Radio Network tower in Monchengladbach. There were

Iraq Says Jets Destroy Iran's Oil Port MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Iraq said Thursday that its jet fighters had demolished Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island, in the northern sector of the Gulf. The report could not be verified.

There was no comment from Tehran, but the Iranian news agency

reported that Iranian forces shot down an Iraqi plane Thursday over the northern Gulf. Maritime executives along the Gulf said that radio monitors had picked up reports of unusual air activity. A separate report

said a Norwegian-owned tanker was damaged at Kharg.

In Washington, the Iraqi report was received with skepticism at the State Department. An official remarked that the island was especially well-defended and said that it seemed unlikely its facilities had been destroyed.

4 Warrants Issued in Greenpeace Case

PARIS (UPI) - International warrants were issued Thursday for three men suspected in the bombing of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in New Zealand and for a woman believed to have infiltrated the environmental group for the French secret service, news reports said. The reports said that all four were French intelligence agents. The New Zealand authorities requested the warrants from Interpol, which notified the French authorities. The reports said the four included the three crew

members of a sailboat seen docked near the Rainbow Warrior shortly

before it sunk, and a woman who befriended Greenpeace members in The Rainbow Warrior was bombed and sunk July 10 in Auckland harbor, killing one man on board, as the ship lay waiting to lead a protest into French nuclear testing grounds in the South Pacific. President

U.S. Urges Marcos to Ensure Fair Vote

WASHINGTON (Combined ::: Dispatches) — The Reagan admin-istration has urged President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines to ensure that any new balloting in the country be fair, according to U.S. State Department sources. The Philippine government an-nounced Aug. 8 that it might con-sider holding elections within a few months, well in advance of the scheduled 1987 vote.

The U.S. ambassador, Stephen Bosworth, is reported to have expressed U.S. concern about the fairness of the election process, especially since Mr. Marcos named three persons believed to be Marcos lovalists to the national Commission on Elections last month. As a result, six of the seven comssioners are widely considered to

be Marcos supporters. In Manila, the ruling New Society Party crushed an opposition bid



Ferdinand E. Marcos

opposition accused him of a "culpable violation" of the constitution but its measure was defeated in the Thursday to revive impeachment National Assembly, 102-46, with charges against Mr. Marcos. The one abstention. (WP, UPI)

Seoul Leaders Discuss Campus Bill

SEOUL (AP) - President Chun Doo Hwan met with Lee Min Woo, the leader of South Korea's main opposition party, Thursday in an effort to prevent a showdown over a government bill designed to crack down on

The proposed legislation, which has been called unconstitutional by the New Korea Democratic Party, includes provisions for a maximum seven-year prison term for people supporting student disturbances, and for up to six months of "reorientation" at an education camp. trial, for student radicals.

In continuing protests against the bill, a 26-year-old dissident reportedly was badly burned Thursday when he tried to immolate himself in the southern city of Kwangju, and seven students were reported under arrest after demonstrating at the U.S. Embassy compound in central Seoul.

For the Record

Lesotho's first general elections in 15 years, scheduled for next month, have been cancelled and Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan has been returned to power unopposed, it was announced in Maseru. (Reuters)
Sudan's military leader, General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab, will visit Washington and the deputy chairman of the military council will go to Moscow next month, the daily El-Ayam said Thursday. The prime minister, Gazouli Dafaa Allah, will tour West European nations in

October, the paper said. (Reuters)

About 10,000 Tunisians have been expelled by Libya in recent months, Tunisia said Thursday. Libya had also stopped buying Tunisian goods and halted the flow of Libyan tourists into Tunisia. (Reuters)

Herald Tribune Opening for Talks ls Seen in Moscow or an Economic Recovery

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Nakasone Is Criticized For Visit to War Shrine

TOKYO — Yasuhiro Nakasone garded everything connected with the war as wrong," said Seizaburo made the first official visit by a Sato, a Nakasone adviser. postwar Japanese prime minister to Earlier Thursday, Emperor Hi-the country's main shrine for its rohito, 84, the only World War II war dead Thursday, a symbolic head of state still living, told 8,000 move that stirred controversy at bome and condemnation abroad.

people at a memorial ceremony in central Tokyo: "On this occasion I

His visit to the Yasukuni Shrine to mark the 40th anniversary of the battlefield and suffered the ravages end of World War II was greeted of war, and even now my heart by polite applause from hundreds aches. of onlookers but protests from opposition politicians, among others.

stemmed from militarist tendencies

in Japanese government policy.
Political opponents said that Mr.
Nakasone had breached the constitutional separation of state and religion. They said he had raised the specter of a revival of the state using the Shinto religion to whip up nationalist fervor, as militarists did in prewar days.

Mr. Nakasone sought to dispel such fears. "My visit in no way means a revival of militarism or of state Shintoism." he said. At the gates to Yasukuni, which is dedicated to the 2.4 million Japanese who died in wars over the past century, groups of demonstrators scuffled with the police and waved

panners protesting the visit. Masashi Ishibashi, leader of the opposition Japan Socialist Party, told a protest rally: "The Nakasone visit goes hand in hand with increased armaments, a step toward accepting new war deaths."

Political analysts said that Mr. Nakasone's visit was part of an attempt to encourage a reassess-ment by Japanese of their sense of dentity and place in the world. "Nakasone is challenging the ostwar pacifist trend, which re-



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China said Wednesday that the visit "would hurt the feelings of people in China, Japan and all over the world." Radio Moscow said it In Textbooks, U.S. Group Says

(Continued from Page 1) long, long time, and our indications tried to censor books and accused are very much the same."

think of the many who fell on the

The report specifically blamed the increased censorship on a network of conservative groups allied the Maryland Coalition of Con-with the Illinois-based Eagle Fo-cerned Parents, said, This report rum. The president of that organization is Phyllis Schlafly, the conents around the country are lookzation is Phyllis Schlafly, the conservative activist.

ing at what's being taught in the classrooms."

Schlafly said that she never has People for the American Way of maliciously distorting the issue. Malcolm Lawrence, president of

Lines Deleted From Bard's Plays

WASHINGTON — Among the 400 lines from Shakespeare's plays acised by textbook publishers were the following:

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night, That rude day's eyes may wink, and Romeo Leap to these arms untalk'd of and unseen. Lovers can see to do their amourous rites

Stew'd in corruption, honeying and making love

Lines spoken by Juliet, in "Romeo and Juliet," Act III, Scene 2. Nay, but to live In the rank sweat of an enseamed bed.

Over the nasty sty Lines spoken by Hamlet, in "Hamlet," Act III, Scene 4.

• 5 Rue Dauriou, PARIS Falkenrum Str. 9. MUNICH

• M/S ASTOR at sea

Harry's New York Bar ® Est. 1911 Just tell the raxi driver "sank roo doe noo"

Guards killed in Lebanon. He said: The brothers in the Revolutionary Guards came to Lebanon at the beginning of the Israeli invasion. They put their hands in the hands of others and with Hezballah." "The names of many of the Mujahidin heroes who knocked down the fortresses of the infidels and blew up the American Embassy

Hezballah Hints

Suicide Bombers

Were Its Members

The Associated Pres

BEIRUT - A leader of Hezbal-

lah, the radical Shiite Moslem

group, has hinted that the group

attacks on U.S., French and Israeli

targets in Lebanon in which more

than 400 people were killed, the paper An Nahar said Thursday. The independent daily quoted Sheikh Sobhi Tofelli, a leader of the

pro-Iranian group in Lebanon, as

hailing the suicide bombers as

Meanwhile, the heaviest fighting

in weeks broke out in Beirut. Police said four persons were killed and 41 wounded Thursday, the day af-ter a car bomb killed 12 persons.

Sheikh Tofeili was speaking in

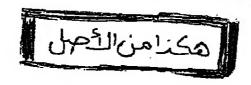
the town of Baalbek in a ceremony

for three Iranian Revolutionary

boly warrior heroes.

was involved in snicide-box

twice," as well as American, French and Israeli military installations, "are still unknown," he said. The bombings include the April 18, 1983, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, killing 63 people; the Oct. 23, 1983, bombings of U.S. Marine Corps local Beirut head-quarters and a French paratrooper base, killing 242 U.S. servicemen and 58 French troops; and the Sept. 20, 1984, attack on a U.S. Embassy annex that killed 14,



Vertical

The Japan Air Lines 747 that crashed near Tokyo appeared to have lost part of its vertical tail fin with its hinged rudder, which helps turn the aircraft. What was be-

lieved to be a piece from the fin was found

in waters 80 miles from the crash site. The

palot originally reported the right rear door

had "broken" and loss of cabin pressure

Aviation experts have suggested that a device situated almost directly above her seat that fastens the Theories that the crash was front edge of the vertical stabilizer caused by structural failure in the to the main body might have given tail began gaining credence after three pieces from the jet were found way. That could have pulled a hole in the fuselage, causing the white vapor —a sign of rapid decompression - that she also reported.

Investigators were examining the jet's two flight recorders.

The Ministry of Transport ordered airlines to inspect a series of bolts, rivets and metal tubes that fasten the vertical stabilizer to the fuselage. They also were told to inspect rudder hinges, balance weights on upper rudders and equipment that controls the rudders, and to check for leakage of hydraulic fluid.

The inspection must be finished before 300 more flight hours have elapsed for planes that have made fewer than 15,000 flights, and within 100 hours for planes that have made more than 15,000.

The inspection takes several hours and entails visual examination and the painting of dye onto surfaces to detect otherwise invisi-ble cracks, X-ray machines and cameras that can be inserted into the bodies may also be used.

■ Boeing Called for Checks

reported from Los Angeles: The Boeing Co. began advising airlines in 1983 to increase inspections for structural cracks in Boeing aircraft, including 747s, because of concern that potentially dangerous airframe deterioration could go undetected.

The inspections were required by the Federal Aviation Administration after an exhaustive analysis of a 1977 crash - in which a Boeing 707 jet came apart in the air revealed that traditional inspection was not capable of ensuring the

to take care of airplanes that have been aging," said Bill Zenker, an The Boeing 747 was included "be-cause the 747 reaches back to the very early 70s; it is old now.

To comply with the FAA re-quirement, Boeing issued a series of had finished testing and deploying SS-25s.

chev's assertion that a halt in testing was verifiable by existing technical means. Testing has been limited to underground explosions since 1963, when an international

treaty prohibited nuclear blasts in the atmosphere, under water and in

The New York Times

"We welcome his recognition of The Reagan administration, responding to a halt in nuclear testing by the Soviet Union, has insist- question in any serious discussion ed that the moratorium was being of nuclear testing." Mr. Speakes imposed at a time of Soviet nuclear said of the Soviet, leader's remarks. ■ Kohl Seeks Meeting

Larry Speakes, the White House Chancellor Helmut Kohl of spokesman, was reacting Wednes-West Germany wants to meet with day to an assertion the previous day by Mikhail S. Gorbachev that Mr. Reagan before the U.S. president and Mr. Gorbachev meet in Moscow had not completed its lat-est test series, as the United States November, government sources said Thursday in Bonn, according contends, but had interrupted testto Agence France-Presse:

ing to announce the moratorium. Mr. Kohl's foreign policy advis-The Soviet halt is to last until the er, Horst Teltschik, is to visit the end of the year, subject to indefi-nite extension if the United States United States on Sept. 4 for talks on the Strategic Defense Initiative. The sources said that Mr. Teltschik Mr. Speakes said that the Soviet would explore the chances of a such Union, before announcing the halt, a meeting then.

White House Draft Order Would End **Anti-Bias Standards for Contractors**

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service and members of minority groups as WASHINGTON — The White House staff has drafted an execuquirements for federal contractors to set numerical goals as a remedy to job discrimination.

Since 1968 thousands of government contractors have been required to hire and promote blacks. women and Hispanic persons in rough proportion to the number of available, qualified candidates in a given labor market.

White House officials contend that existing rules have not significantly helped blacks in low-wage jobs. have encouraged employers to discriminate against white males and have imposed costly compliance burdens upon employers.

As drafted, the order also would forbid the Labor Department to use statistical evidence to measure contractor compliance. For years the department has routinely used statistical evidence to assess whether contractors were discriminating against women and members of minority groups.

[In Santa Barbara, California the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, told The Associated Press on Wednesday that the proposed revision "is a month-old draft that has no standing whatsoever. It has not been discussed in the Cabinet Council and certainly not presented to the president."

The executive order was drafted by members of the White House staff. It would take effect upon the president's signature and would have the force of law. Until Wednesday no text was available.

The order is generally consistent with President Ronald Reagan's civil rights policies as he has described them over the last four years, but his signature is not a foregone conclusion because the administration has been internally divided on the issue. Labor Department officials, including Secretary William E. Brock, have expressed more support for affirmative action than have Justice Department offi-

If signed, the order would eliminate most of the legal authority for the Labor Department to require that government contractors set

numerical goals for hiring women

Existing rules require contractive order that would repeal re- tors to develop specific goals and timetables for the prompt achievement of full and equal employment opportunity wherever deficiencies have been found by either the employer or the government.

> The draft order states: "Nothing in this executive order shall be interpreted to require or to provide a legal basis for a government contractor or subcontractor to utilize any numerical goal, quota or ratio. or otherwise to discriminate against, or grant any preference to, any individual or group on the ba-sis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin with respect to any aspect of employment, including but not limited to recruitment, hiring, promotion, upgrading, demo-tion, transfer, layoff, termination, rates of pay or other forms of compensation, and selection for train-

ing, including apprenticeship." "Nor," it says, "shall any government contractor or subcontractor be determined to have violated this

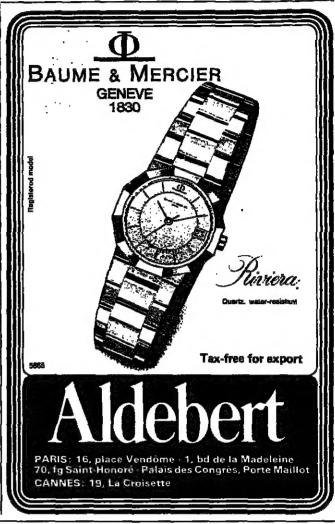
attain any statistical measures. The Labor Department's exist-

ing rules for government contractors were issued in 1968. The draft order directs the labor secretary to issue new rules within 30 days. Compliance, it says, shall be determined on the basis of each contractor's "demonstrated nondiscriminatory treatment" of its employees, "irrespective of the number of minorities and women

recruited, trained, hired or promoted by the contractor." The old affirmative action rules, according to the administration, have generated more than \$1 billion in yearly business for lawyers, statisticians and economists who help companies comply with the rules and defend their employment

practices. Richard T. Seymour, an attorney with the Lawvers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, said the draft executive order "would amend the present nondiscrimination requirements for government contractors by removing all their substance and leaving only window

Created and perfected.



U.S. Passengers Choosing Seats in Rear of Airliners

ministration said it was not putting attendant who was among the four

By Laurel E. Miller

By John Burgess Washington Post Service

Experts investigating the Mon-day crash of a Japan Air Lines 747

pursued theories that fastening de-

failed in flight.

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vices or midders on the tail had

The inspections, ordered by the Ministry of Transport, are to be

performed in coming weeks on all 69 747s operated by several Japa-

nese carriers. The planes were not

grounded pending inspection.
The Japan Air Lines jet crashed

Monday with 524 people on board after taking off from Tokyo for

Osaka. Four survivors were found.

By late Thursday, rescue teams had removed 178 bodies by heli-

The U.S. Federal Aviation Ad-

out an inspection warning to air-

copter, the police said.

Washington Part Service
WASHINGTON — An increasing number of U.S. airline passengers are requesting seats in the rear of planes after two recent crashes in which most of the survivors were seated in the tail sections.

"I seated myself in the back of the plane " said Larry Boggs of Arlington, Virginia, referring to his (light into National Airport from Toronto on Tuesday. Mr. Boggs said that although he is a nonsmoker, he felt compelled to sit in the rear of the plane, which is the section usually reserved for smokers. Most of the 30 survivors of the Delta-Air Lines crash at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport on Aug. 2, in which 134 people died; were seated in the jet's tail section. The four survivors of Monday's crash of a Japan Air Lines jet near Tokyo, which killed 520 peo-

the plane Charles Lindbeck, a supervisor for New York Air at National Airdictability of a crash, you might as
port said he has seen requests for well flip a coin to choose seating,
seats in the rear jump 20 percent to said Thomas Tripp of the Air
30 percent since the Delta crash. Transport Association. Before that, "people never really asked about seats in the rear."

Debbi Spiegel, a ticket agent for front is safer," said Daniel John-Northwest Orient Airlines at Na. son, the author of "Just in Case," a tional Airport, said that seating on book about airplane safety. Mr. four or five flights in recent days. Johnson added that the only agreed had been justied to accommodate upon "safest place" to sit was near requests for seats in rear sections. an exit.

Agents for Western, Delta, Eastern and Pan Am also said that requests for seats in the back have increased since the Delta crash.

in the sea. A fourth piece, part of the tail, was found Thursday.

been visible from the cockpit. But

the loss could explain why the

plane flew an erratic course for half an hour before crashing: In radio

messages, the pilot had said, "Un-able to control."

Investigators have found major

pieces of the plane's vertical stabi-lizer, or tail lin, at the crash site. The horizontal stabilizers were

Yumi Ochiai, an off-duty flight

found amid the crash debris.

Loss of the parts would not have

Safety officials and organizations associated with the air travel industry say it is impossible to predict where the safest plane seats will be because of variables including the type of plane involved and

"We have not reached any con-clusions on where you should sit in an airplane to survive the impact." said Ira Furman, spokesman for the National Transportation Safety

Mr. Furman said that post-crash fire is the most life-threatening element for those who survive a crash impact, and because some planes (including the DC-10, L-1011 and 727) have engines in the tail section, fuel lines running from the near Tokyo, which killed 520 peo- fuel storage in the wings to those ple, also were seated in the rear of engines pose a potential fire dan-"Because of the complete unpre-

"In some accidents the rear is

safer, and in some accidents the

U.S. Says Soviet Halted A-Testing While Ahead

Unpressurized

Horizonta

Earlier, the Los Angeles Times New York Times Service the atmosph SANTA BARBARA, California outer space, imposed at a time of Soviet nuclear

advantage.

were to join in.

integrity of aircraft.

The inspection was "developed FAA inspector in San Francisco.

supplementary inspection documents" to operators of the Boeing 747, instructing them to look for deterioration in parts never before subject to inspection. Airlines were instructed to con-

duct the supplemental inspections for cracks, corrosion and fatigue in virtually all areas of the Boeing 747, including the tail assemblies.

an "entire generation of new mis-siles, the SS-18s, SS-19s and SS-20s." In addition, he said, it did substantial testing on SS-24s and He also reacted to Mr. Gorba-

NEW IBERIA, Louisiana --

More than 30,000 people had been evacuated from offshore drill-

injuries had been reported.

Hurricane Strikes U.S. Gulf Coast

Thursday morning just off the Governor Edwin W. Edwards coast between Lake Charles and has declared a state of emergency Lafayette with torrential rain and in 13 parishes, but no deaths or wind gusts above 90 mph.

The eye of the hurricane designated ing rigs and towns as far south as Danny hit the U.S. mainland Galveston, Texas, officials said.

L.A. Moves to Ban Bias Against AIDS Victims By Victor Merina

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — The Los An-

geles City Council, worried that AIDS victims are being treated as "lepers," has ananimously adopted an ordinance banning discrimina-tion against people who have con-tracted the disease.

The ordinance, adopted Wednesday, was hailed as the inst would allow the city attorney to sue control for Los Angeles County, employers who dismiss or refuse to hire victims of acquired immune deliciency syndrome, restaurants and landlords who evict tenants or who turn down prospective renters because of AIDS.

Schools also would be prohibited from barring victims or their sib-

Since its discovery a few years ago, AIDS has become a relentless killer," said Councilman Joel Wachs, who sponsored the ordinance. "And yet a society which should be showing compassion to people who are ill is often shunning them like lepers."

The new law would take effect as soon as it is signed by Mayor Tom Bradley. A spokeswoman for the mayor said she expected him to sign the measure before the end of

A Los Angeles County health report released Wednesday said that 12,256 cases of AIDS have been reported nationwide, including 1,060 in Los Angeles County.
Only New York City, with 4,045
cases, and San Francisco, with
1,383, have a higher number.
The report said that 191 people

died of AIDS in the county from January to June, an average of more than one a day.

Physicians who addressed the council Wednesday urged the measure's passage, saying that it was needed not only to crack down on those who discriminate against AIDS victims but to reassure people who mistakenly believe that it is necessary to discriminate because the disease can be spread through casual contact.

Dr. Shirley Fannin, associate diof its kind in the United States. It rector of communicable disease told the council that the law, which she helped draft, was needed as a means of "educating the public and that bar people with the disease as a way of protecting people who and landlords who evict tenants or are not able to protect themselves." Other physicians joined in stress-

ing that the AIDS virus is transmit-ted through sexual contact or through a mingling of blood or blood products. The disease destroys the immune system and leaves the body prey to various ail-

Dentists' and doctors' offices, hospitals, hospices and nursing homes are included in the ordinance. However, blood banks and sperm banks are exempted.

Maureen Siegel, a deputy city attorney, said that the ordinance provides certain exemptions. For example, it allows employers to dismiss or discipline people with AIDS under certain circumstances. such as when a food worker has open sores that could be a public health danger, whether or not the sores are the result of the disease.

It also would bar employers from requiring homosexual employees to take tests to prove that they do not have the disease. Relatives of AIDS victims would be similarly protect-

■ Leading Cause of Death A statistician for the city of New and doctors.



Mayor Tom Bradley

York has reported that in 1984, AIDS was the leading cause of death of men in the city between the ages of 30 and 39, United Press international reported from New

Alan Kristal, director of New York City's Office of Epidemiologic Surveillance and Statistics, said Wednesday that the disease also was one of the top five causes of death for New York City men between the ages of 20 and 50.

"AIDS is rapidly becoming the No. I cause of death of all young males in New York City," he said. Although fewer women than men have died from AIDS, Mr. Kristal said: "AIDS will soon be-come a women's health issue." Already, he said, the disease is the second leading cause of death for women between the ages of 30 and 34 in New York City.

In preparing the statistics, Mr. Kristal studied death certificates and checked them against lists of AIDS cases reported by hospitals

Varied Virus Called Bar to **AIDS Study**

WASHINGTON — The virus suspected of causing AIDS has so many variations in its genetic structure that developing a preventive vaccine against the disease may prove very difficult, if it can be done at all, researchers said Thurs-

Scientists at the National Cancer Institute said they looked at the suspect virus found in 18 patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome or who were at high risk of getting the disease, and each isolated virus showed a different variation in its genetic structure.

The findings, to be published Friday in the journal Science, mean that it could be difficult to find a common site on the viruses that can be targeted for preventive and ther-apeutic measures, they said.

To develop a vaccine, researchers say they need to find a common protein region, preserved in all variations of the virus, that triggers an immunologic response.

Dr. Flossie Wong-Staal, Dr. Robert C. Gallo and Dr. Mikulas Popovic at the cancer institute also said there was no distinct viral pattern found in patients with AIDS as opposed to those with a similar immunity disorder called AIDS-related complex, or even to those who were viral carriers without any discase symptoms.

Dr. Gallo, one of the discoverers of the suspect virus called HTLV-III, said that the viral diversity "is a worry when it comes to vaccine development."



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Time Running Short in Reagan Policy Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

cial Security benefit cuts even at some political peril to their 1986 campaigns, he added.

But House Republicans remain in a minority, he said, and their chief concern was to avoid another election reversal like the 26 seals they lost in 1982, when Democrats made Social Security a prominent

campaign issue. Mr. Reagan's legislative agenda was also disrupted this year by events beyond control of Congress and the White House. The chief of staff, Mr. Regan, said this week that "we've had many distractions" since he arrived at the White

crisis, the controversy over the

cently, Mr. Reagan's cancer sur-bills, and to battle against a tax increase in the revisions of the tax

A White House official also suggested that the "window of opportunity" was partially blocked this sile and aid to Nicaraguan rebels, appeared at the top of the list of business in 1985.

White House officials said they hoped to make this year one of accomplishments. Toward this end, they have been holding meetings this week at a seaside hotel here, House.

He cited the Lebanon hostage sive" by the president.

Senior officials said they antici-

president's visit to a cemetery at Bitburg. West Germany, where SS troopers are buried, and, most re-cluding selected vetoes of spending

But Nancy Reagan has insisted that her husband's official business year by congressional agenda in be kept to a minimum while he which leftover business from the recuperates at the ranch from surbe kept to a minimum while he previous year, such as the MX misgrowth from his intestine.

Mr. Reagan also faces intensifying demands on his time this autumn, primarily in preparing for the Geneva summit conference in November with the Soviet leader. Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

David Hoffman covers the White House for The Washington Post. He vrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

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and victims, the prosecution has thing is that this doesn't stop here; tried to show that the nine were the trial has implicated many otherance of more than 9,000 civil
men directly responsible for the disappearance of more than 9,000 civilmen directly responsible for the disappearance of more than 9,000 civil-

"I'm very satisfied," said Julio denounced suggestions of an am-strassera the government prosecu-tor, on Wednesday. The time was short, but the case impeccable.

The trial began April 22, more Everything has been proved."

In the trial, witnesses ranging ing that some testimony had made and condemned Jesus Christ. Tom a retired Argentine president the armed forces "look like a band to blue-collar, workers described of schizophrenics and sadists, wid-

John Paul II beatified on Thursday

a Zairean nun who was bayoneted

to death for resisting a rape at-

tempt and publicly forgave her convicted killer.

whole church, forgive" the killer "with all my heart," the pope said

in remarks inserted at the last mo-

ment into his prepared homily.

Soviet Tells

Of Troubles

In Spaceship

MOSCOW - Two Soviet cos-

monauts shed special clothing

varmth during a television news

proadcast from the frozen Salyut-7

rare Soviet acknowledgment of a

crisis in space. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Vik-tor Savinykh did not want to alarm

viewers on Earth after they arrived

at the orbital station June 8 and

found that the solar power system

the interior freezing, Pravda said.

ad failed, the batteries dead and

Mission control, knowing the so-

lar panels were not aligned, had

prepared for the repair trip as if the

warm suits were made, warm caps,

fur boots and wool underwear," the

During the first hours of their

nission, Pravda said, Mr. Dzhanibekov and Mr. Savinykh had to return to the Soyuz T-13 ferry craft

every two hours to get warm. They

had to avoid activity that would

canse perspiration, which could

Shortly after their arrival, the

two were shown on Soviet televi-

sion in normal space garb.

freeze in their suits.

Communist Party paper added

cemen were "going to the North pacemen were going to "Special Pole," the paper said. "Special

against freezing cold and feigned

"I myself, in the name of the

how the military had killed inno-cent civilians in its effort to wipe out an insurgent threat.

Most of the defendants, includ-

"The trial has been very impormost painful period in Argentine tant," said Emilio Mignone, president of the Center for Legal and on charges including kidnapping the crimes and to the responsibility not only of the military but of Through the testimony of former many others, including officials, government officials, diplomats doctors and priests. The important

ians during the military's counterinsurgency campaign of the late
against other military officials are
against other military officials are
awaiting trial. Mr. Mignone and
other human rights officials have
other human rights officials have
awaiting trial other military officials are
awaiting trial other military officials are
awaiting trial other military officials are
they gave credibility to his case.
They also were helpful, he said, in
other human rights officials have
that the military juntas were un-

The trial began April 22, more than a year after President Raul The six civilian judges, who are Alfonsin ordered the nine military trying the case without a jury, leaders court-martialed. The Fedheard the last of more than 800 eral Appeals Court assumed conmearu me last of more than 800 eral Appeals Court assumed con-witnesses Wednesday. Early next trol of the trial after the military's month the prosecution and defense are to give their closing arguments. Verdicts are expected before the

Pope John Paul II ascends to the altar to celebrate Mass in Kinshasa, Zaire, on Thursday.

He Forgives Murderer and Troops Who Attempted Rape

In an Assumption Day Mass cti-

KINSHASA, Zaire — Pope ebrated by John Paul, Sister Anohn Paul II beatified on Thursday unite Nengapeta was declared a
Zairean nun who was bayoneted blessed martyr of the Roman Cathhad interviewed Mr. Olombe. This

olic Church, a major step toward

possible sainthood. The nun, who

was killed in 1964 at the age of 25,

The Mass, before an estimated

60,000 people, took place under overcast skies outside the People's

Palace. At the same spot, nine per-

sons were crushed to death in a

stampede shortly before John

Paul's Mass during his first visit to Zaire in May 1980.

A meeting predicted by church officials between the pope and Sis-

ter Anuarite's convicted killer, for-

mer Colonel Pierre Openge

Olombe, did not take place. A Vati-

can spokesman said that Mr.

Olombe had not requested the

In a newspaper interview, Mr. Olombe, who lives in Kinshasa,

said he hoped to be received by the

pope during John Paul's two-day visit to the Zairean capital. He said

meeting personally.

space station, while experts on the visit to the Zairean capital. He said ground considered aborting the he wanted to express his remorse

mission, Pravda said Thursday in a and ask for forgiveness.

day testified how the military took control of a hospital and arrested uieri, have been arrested and chose By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The first

day testified how the military took control of a hospital and arrested control of a hospital and arrested incit have been arrested and chose not to attend the hearing or to speak in their defense.

Also on trial are Admiral Emilio Massera and Brigadier General Orlando Agosti, who served with General Videla: Admiral Armando history.

The defendants, including three Social Studies, "because it has Lambruschini and Briganner Verformer presidents, are being tried awakened the public conscience to eral Omar Graffigna, who served the crimes and to the responsibility with General Viola, and Admiral the crimes and to the responsibility Jorge Anaya and Brigadier General Basilio Lami Dozo, who served with General Galtieri.

Mr. Strassera said Wednesday that the foreign witnesses were among the most important because

aware of the disappearances.
In some of the most riveting testimony, Patricia Derian, undersecretary of state for human rights in the Carter administration, described a meeting with Admiral Massera. She said that during the

The trial strained relations between the civilian government and the mine officials can receive is 25 years in prison, according to court officials.

The trial strained relations between the civilian government and the military's unhappriness with the hearing was evident in a recent report to the court stating that some testimony had made

Admiral Massera looked up with a big smile, she said, and in a motion of washing his hands said,
"Remember what happened with points Pilate." Pilate was the Roing that some testimony had made One former president, General

Alejandro Lanusse, testified for the prosecution, saying he could not ent civilians in its effort to wipe military men and civilians." "conceive of military groups acting ut an insurgent threat.

Most of the defendants, includoutside of the law" without the final witnesses on Wednessing former Presidents Jorge Videla, knowledge of the ruling juntas.



Leopoldo Guitieri

Rebels Plan To Merge in El Salvador

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Server
MEXICO CITY — El Salvador's
main leftist guerrilla front has an
nounced that it plans to merge his
five separate forces into a single

The leaders of the Farabando Marti National Liberation Front issued a declaration Wednesday

that "we have achieved a level of unity in our political thinking so that substantial differences of a strategic character no longer exist."

As a result, the statement said, it was agreed at a meeting last month to move to convert the front "into a single organization."

It was unclear how significant an eventual unification of its fosses would be. Guillermo Ungo, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the guerrillar political arm said by telephone that he cal arm, said by telephone that he doubted that such a merger would take place "in the short term."

A change in its structure would not affect relations with the Densi-cratic Revolutionary Front, which includes exiled civilian politicisms. The guerrilla organizations and Mr. Ungo's group are formally at-lies but have disagreed over taches.

U.S. officials predicted that a formal unification would not make differences among the guerrilla front's member forces.

The announcement was issued in the name of the Farabando Marti National Liberation Front's gener-Namonal Liberation Front's general al command, which comprises the top leaders of its five guernila forces. It was made available in Mexico City by the leftist Salvadoran news agency, Salpress, and was broadcast in El Salvador on the front's clandestine Radio Vencere-

A merger of its forces could less-en differences between the two en differences between the two-largest groups, the People's Revo-lutionary Army and the Popular Liberation Forces. The former is active mainly in eastern El Sabi-dor and has consistently employed tougher tactics than the lastic, which is based in the north-central Pope Beatifies Martyred Nun in Zaire

The People's Revolutionary Army (orcibly recruited hundred of youths last year and kidneppel 17 mayors this year, tactics that have been avoided by the Popular

and the Vatican could not act on it. Liberation Forces. He said, however, that Mr. The agreement to move toward was the first African woman to be Clombe got what he said he want-beatified. eventual unification was reached at a meeting of the guerrilla front's The Holy Father forgave not general command in July in Moraonly Olombe but all the other solzán province, according to the dec-laration. Northern Morazán is the diers who might have been insite of the headquarters of the Peo-Sister Amuarite was bayoneted ple's Revolutionary Army. Its leadrepeatedly and her body was er, Joaquin Villalobos, is considered to be "first among equals" in being raped by Colonel Olombe and other rebel soldiers in north-

the front's leadership. The three smaller guerrilla forces in the front are the Armed Forces of National Resistance, the Armed Liberation Forces and the Central American Revolutionary Workers

Ouake Hits Eastern Europe

United Press International BUDAPEST - An earthquake struck western Hungary and parts of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Yngoslavia early Thursday. No itinries were reported.

Shiva Naipaul, Novelist and Journalist, Dies

The spokesman said that there

was "not good enough," he added.

rolved," the spokesman added.

thrown into a pit after she resisted

Mr. Olombe, 47 and a Catholic,

was condemned to death in 1964,

but his sentence was reduced to life

imprisonment. After serving five

years, he was pardoned by President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Sister Amarite's parents said Wednesday that they had forgiven

their daughter's killer long ago. On the pope's arrival Wednes-day, hundreds of thousands of peo-

ple cheered him at the airport and

along the motorcade route to the

eastern Zaire on Dec. 1, 1964.

LONDON - Shiva Naipaul, 40, a prize-winning novelist and jour-nalist, has died at his London home of a heart attack, his family report-

Mr. Naipaul, younger brother of the writer, V.S. Naipaul, was best known for the book "Black and White," which reconstructed the 1978 mass suicide and morder of more than 900 members of the People's Temple sect in Guyana. He then turned from novels for He was born in Trinidad and several years to concentrate on

gland. Mr. Naipaul's first novel, "Fireflies," about life in Trinidad was published in 1970. Hailed as an

> ish literary awards. His second novel, The Chip-Chip Gatherers" in 1973, also had Trinidad as its background and won a literary award. He then turned from novels for

impressive work, it won three Brit-

educated at Queen's Royal College nonfiction. His book "North of in Trinidad and at Oxford in Enangrily accused the governments of Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania of

exploiting their peoples.
Mr. Naipaul returned to liction in 1983 with "A Hot Country," a novel set in an imaginary West indian island. The book describes the effect that the island's turbulent atmosphere has on British expatriates living there.

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(祖当 山本)

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The Assurated Press

menei, in office and to reaffirm

policies set by Ayatollah Ruhollah

Suggestions that Mr. Khamenei

might not win re-election seemed to

fade July 29, sources said, when the

Council of Guardians, a government body of religious leaders, chose Mr. Khamenei and two lesser

known men as candidates from among 50 Iranians who had offered

mosque last spring while the presi-

dent, a clergyman as well as politi-cal leader, was speaking.

Mohammed Ali Rajai, had been

assassinated in a bomb attack in

1981, and Mr. Khamenei lost the

use of his right arm when a booby-

trapped tape recorder exploded

next to him at about the same time.

The other two candidates named

were Habibollah Asghar-Owladi, a

former commerce minister who re-

signed in 1983 under pressure over

Mr. Khamenei's predecessor.

themselves for election.

UN Aide Is Linked to Plan to Get Pituitaries in Africa

telephone interviews last week that the exchange of medicines for pituitary glands had been discussed.

Reached in Nigeria, his home country, where he is on leave, Dr. Lambo described the proposal as "technical and scientific cooperation" that would have the double advantage of making drugs avail-able to Africa and also promoting research by African scientists and

He said that several African governments, including Ghana, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Nigeria, had expressed interest, and that Galibia had already sent medical implements such as saws to be used in the removal of pituitaries.

The actual collection, he said, was awaiting a final "political" decision by the governments.

Dr. Mongardi said from Galibia's headquarters in Rome that, so far, no pituitaries had been collected under the Lambo plan. This, she said, was a result of "technical difficulties" such as absence of electricity, refrigeration and fast trans-

Dr. Lambo called the proposal very practical and very impor-tant," and added, "It's promoting the welfare of the countries."

However, several WHO officials and medical experts who were interviewed suggested that such a project might be inconsistent with

growth drug, they suggested that the delivery to Africa of sophisti-Dr. Lambo and a representative cated drugs contradicted WHO a-of the Galibia concern, Dr. Maria forts to emphasize primary health Western drugs in developing coun-tries and to establish a model list of

basic "essential" drugs.
The exchange called for the African countries to receive, in ex-

ucts. Grorm, a growth hormone, is

used to treat hypopituitary dwarf-ism and Pergonal is a fertility drug.

Hypopituitary dwarfism is a

rare, nonfatal condition for which

3,500 people are receiving treat-ment in the United States. Figures are unavailable for African coun-

A WHO official said last week

that the model list of generic drugs

of most importance to developing countries included no growth bor-

mones. Genetic fertility drugs simi-

lar to Pergonal are also not includ-

ed on the list, according to WHO.

change are laid out in the docu-

ments obtained by the Internation-

al Herald Tribune, which include

copies of correspondence between

Dr. Lambo, the Galibia enterprise

and African health officials and

According to the documents, Dr.

government ministers.

Details of the proposed ex-

would be disbanded immediately.'

North America, Dr. Illig said, and are expected to be available for year.

Dr. I ambo on WHO policy.

Stablished medical practice and Mongardi wrote to Dr. Lambo on May 25, 1984, and, after referring the meeting stated that the minimum aim was 3,000 pituitary geria and in Geneva, proposition of the meeting stated that the minimum aim was 3,000 pituitary geria and in Geneva, proposition of the two foolibia-propositions are exchange of the two foolibia-propositions are exchanged as a foolibia proposition of the meeting stated that the minimum aim was 3,000 pituitary geria and in Geneva, propositions are exchanged as a foolibia proposition of the meeting stated that the minimum aim was 3,000 pituitary geria and in Geneva, proposition and the meeting stated that the minimum aim was 3,000 pituitary geria and in Geneva, proposition are exchanged as a foolibia proposition and the meeting stated that the minimum aim was 3,000 pituitary geria and in Geneva, proposition are exchanged as a month from Nigeria.

The delivery to Africa foolibia proposition are exchanged as a month from Nigeria.

The delivery to Africa foolibia proposition are exchanged as a month from Nigeria. mones and enzymes" for the pitu-

> The proposal was taken up in principle by Dr. Lambo in a letter dated June 5, 1984. On July 16 he wrote saying that he had called a meeting in Nigeria of "all the pathologists at the teaching hospitals,

public mortuaries."

all over the country."

A footnote in the letter added:

"Some of my colleagues who took part in Lagos during my recent visit mentioned the possibility of col-

lecting placentas, adrenals, ovaries,

etc., from various private and pub-

lic hospitals. In Lagos metropolis alone there are 800 corpses collect-

ed and unclaimed almost every

week. I will like to have your advice

and guidance on this proposal, i.e., if the collection of adrenals, ova-

ries, etc., will be useful to you as

The documents said that by the

time Dr. Lambo met with Dr. Mon-

gardi in Rome, on Sept. 21, 1984,

13 separate cities in five Nigerian

states had been identified as possi-

duced drugs as well as "other hor- Lambo said the target of 500 glands a day, in view of "cultural constraints," was unrealistic. "Any family could refuse a post-

mortem," he said. "In most parts of Africa they don't like it." Dr. Lambo said that once the arrangement between the Lambo Foundation and Galibia had been

If it is proven that there are inherent dangers, the whole thing

change for the pitnitaries, Grorm provincial general hospitals, as well and Pergonal, two Galibia prod- as medical officers in charge of proposed, he contacted the health as medical officers in charge of ministers from Ghana, Nigeria and Ethiopia at a WHO assembly in The letter continued: "It was Geneva in May and suggested that they reach an arrangement with reckoned that we could get well Galibia that could guarantee them over 500 specimens [pituitary glands] a day with hard work from

Dr. Adeoye Thomas Lambo

Dr. Lambo said the ministers found the proposal acceptable in principle and asked him to write to them "in my capacity as a private person and a scientist from Africa." At the same time, he said, they sent the proposal to their medical advisers for further consideration. Dr. Lambo stated in the interview that the Ethiopian health min-

ister appeared to want insulin, rather than growth hormones, in exchange for pituitaries. in the documents, Dr. Lambo

stated that no financial payment would be made in return for the pituitaries, although the cost of their collection and transport would be borne by the Galibia

documents, one African medical official did mention "an agreed fee for each gland collected." In a letter dated April 15, 1985, Dr. E.Q. Archampong, dean of the University of Ghana medical school, wrote

to Dr. Lambo: "The department of pathology has been collecting pituitary glands for Galibia since April 1982 without any formal arrangement. This arrangement could be formalized and based on Galibia providing lo-gistic support such as vehicles, deep freezers, etc., salary for a driver . . . and an agreed fee for each gland collected. The fee should be paid in dollars and deposited in a special external account to be used solely for the purchase of reagents, kits, equipment. etc., for ... laborato-ries and the department of patholo-

Dr. Lambo said Thursday that he became involved in the project in 1984 as a result of his belief that Galibia and Nordisk, the Danish company, might be buying pituitaries from Ghana and Nigeria with-

out the governments' knowledge. Efforts to confirm this at Galibia were unsuccessful. But Nordisk Insulinlaboratorium's vice president, Leif Knudsen, said the company had bought a consignment of about 200 pituitary glands in Nigeria for \$5 each. He said the company had dealt directly with a hospital in Ibadan and it was possible other

purchases would be made.

Dr. Lambo said in the interview that he had no plans to recommend cancellation of the project, in spite of the recent U.S. ban on growth

"If it is proven that there are my own mind."



Dr. Adeoye Thomas Lambo

inherent dangers, the whole thing would be disbanded immediately."

He contended that the distribution of Grorm and Pergonal in Africa would not be inconsistent with WHO policy on giving priority to basic, essential drugs. He said that the model list was not exclusive and that it could be added to or subtracted from, depending on the needs of a country.

Endocrinological problems, including dwarfism, are beginning to appear in Africa, he said. in a general defense of his project vis-a-vis WHO policy, Dr.

Lambo said, "It promotes the well-being of mankind, which is the ultimate goal of WHO."

"There is nothing underhanded about it," he added. "If I was gaining from it I would see it as a contradiction [with WHO staff rules]. I've already weighed that in

Is Anticipated in Iran NICOSIA - A presidential elec- tative at the World Court in the Hague in Iran's financial disputes tion in Iran on Friday is expected

to keep the incumbent. Ali Kha- with the United States. In 1981, Mr. Khamenei defeated two little-known candidates to become president with 95 percent of

■ Iraq Reports War Victories Iraqi officials said Thursday that : Iraq's forces had crushed an Iranian attack on the Gulf war's central front, about 235 kilometers (150 miles) southeast of Baghdad. Reuters reported.

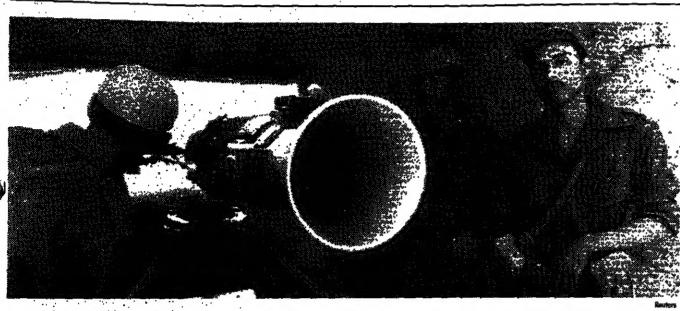
A military spokesman, quoted by the official Iraqi news agency INA, said that the battle occurred. There had been reports that Mr. Khamenei might choose not to seek re-election or that the defection of about 10 kilometers from the Iranihis sister, Badri, to Iraq in May

would cause him to lose official "Big numbers of the attacking. Iranian forces were killed and 58 others were taken captive," the The reports that Mr. Khamenei. 45, would step down had been fosspokesman said. tered by an explosion in a Tehran

The Iraqi government said Sat-urday that its troops had attacked Iranian positions in the East Tigris sector of the southern front, inflicting heavy losses.

Grenade Kills 2 Guatemalans

United Press International GUATEMALA CITY - Two Guatemalan workers were killed Wednesday when a grenade exploded on the grounds of the Mexican Embassy, government officials said. No group has claimed responallegations of corruption, and Mossaid. No group has claim tafavi Kashani, a Moslem clergy-sibility for the incident.



Moroccan soldiers operating surveillance equipment at a post along the desert wall that blocks the Polisario Front rebels.

Morocco Completing Sahara Wall Against Rebels

of confirming Morocco's assertion called it, a mobile bridge to the text a dog 30 miles away," a colonel that except for occasional "harassment," the war against the gnerril-

las has virtually been won. reporters to visit two command points on the wall and several cities in Western Sahara this week.

Only inclement weather prevented a scheduled visit to the construction site of the newest and southernmost section of the wall, which will reach the Atlantic and ostensi-

distinguishes it from such historical equipment at the adjacent compredecessors as the Great Wall of mand post and returned fire imme-China or France's Maginot Line. diately."

macan.

th ord with 1

HEC E STIES भारते हा

chimate Punt CANC OF border will soon become a final

defensive position. At Command Post No. 1, three-A reflection of Moroccan confi- and-a-half miles from the Algerian dence, however, was the military's border and 18 miles from the town decision to permit three American of Mahbes, an American-supplied radar screen is mounted on a metal platform 36 feet above ground. It can detect a person's movement

more than 12 miles away. The colonel at the command post said that rebels had fired mortar rounds from six miles away,

which fell ineffectively. bly complete the seal.

According to General Bennani, ment on this radar," he said, "local-the movement of the wall is what ized the fire with the assistance of

at a southern command post said.

At Command Post No. 1, a ring of moats and mounds within the maze of sand hides a well-equipped force. But the colonel's proudest weapon was a Moroccan invention ARussian-American marriage" as he put it: a Soviet heavy machine gun mounted on an American ar-

mored personnel carrier. Command Post No. 1 is among the closest Moroccan positions to the battery of two to four Soviet SAM-6 missiles guarding Polisario are under orders not to cross into camps near the Algerian town of

cans said, the last major battle oc-cantred in October 1984, when a "We want to stop a war here," General Bennani said, "not start one."

(Continued from Page 1)
General Bennani said that at its been and seismic sensors are interspaced with anti-personnel radar to immoved forward 600 miles. But what There is no independent means has been, as General Bennani said, but roccan forces.

He and others estimated that Polisario troop strength had dropped from 9,000 and now ranged from 3,500 to 4,000. Their armaments include about 120 armored attack vehicles, 50 to 60 trucks mounted with rocket launchers, nine 122mm guns, an inventory of 9mm mortars and a SAM-6 battery of two to four

Algeria, which has far superior mil-

A Jailed Turk Supports Charge Against Bulgaria

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service BOCHUM, West Germany

Members of an Italian court trying eight men accused of conspiracy to murder Pope John Paul II have interrogated a rightist Turk here garian secret service. about information he says he received that the purported plot was arranged by the Bulgarian secret

The testimony Wednesday from Yalcin Ozbey was given to six court members in special session in this Ruhr city after Mr. Ozbey refused to travel to Rome to testify. He is being held here on forgery and weapons charges.

IAfter repeated requests Mr. Ozbey agreed Thursday to go to Rome to testify, The Associated Press reported from Bochum. "Ozbey said this morning he is now willing to go to Rome," said a spokesman for the court. "We are working out the details with the Italian justices

now.] the Netherlands last week to question Samet Arslan, a Turk who was fired.

said, were with Mehmet Ali Agea, the assailant, during the 1981 shooting. Other questions dealt with preparations for the attack.

The officials said Mr. Ozbey identified a man filmed with Mr. Agea in a Rome bank by an automatic camera several days before the shooting as Oral Celik, one of

five Turkish defendants in the trial. Mr. Ozbey told the officials

Tuesday that Mr. Celik, who is at large, and Mr. Agea had tele-phoned him in West Germany from Bulgaria several times before they traveled to Rome. They indicated, he said, support by the Bul-

Under intense questioning, Mr. Ozbey was evidently unable to say how he knew the calls had come from Bulgaria. He conceded that his knowledge of the purported Bulgarian backing was based on

Mr. Ozbey, who is of Kurdish origin, said two Turkish extremists whom he was able to identify only by their "battle names" — Akif and Amed — were with Mr. Celik and Mr. Agea the day of the shooting.

He said Mr. Celik and the two extremists fled to Switzerland and the Netherlands after the shooting.

In evidence that contradicted accounts given by witnesses, who said more than one person shot at the pope, Mr. Ozbey said Mr. Celik

while the pope was in the country.

Persons who were present during trate whose 23-month investigation the session with Mr. Ozbey said the led to the trial, Mr. Ozbey identiquestioning had focused on the fied "Akif" as Sedat Sirri Kadem, a identity of Turks who, Mr. Ozbey leftist and boybood friend of Mr. Agea. He said the fourth Turk with Mr. Agea was Omer Ay, a rightist Turk serving a life sentence in Tur-

But Mr. Ay denied any complicity when he was questioned in Turkey last month.

Mr. Kadem, testifying in Rome last week, said he had never been outside Turkey before his trip to Italy to give evidence.



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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune. Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Just as the Emperor Said

For most Americans, the first reaction to word of the Japanese surrender in 1945 was relief, pure and simple. The surrender meant that the invasion of the Japanese home islands was a great and terrible battle that would never have to be fought. Currently there is a quarrel going on among historians over the numbers of casualties that the American commanders expected; but that is irrelevant. The ferocity of the Japanese defense of Iwo Jima and Okinawa earlier that year left no one with any illusions about the costs of the landings ahead.

The announcement that the war was over, like the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, is sharply marked in the memory of the American generation that lived through it; there is hardly anyone who does not remember precisely where he was at each of those two moments, what he was doing, what he felt. And the Japanese? "We have resolved," the emperor said in a radio broadcast to his people, 40 years ago Wednesday night, "to pave the way for a grand peace for all the genera-tions to come, by enduring the unendurable and suffering what is insufferable."

For several months Japan's cities had been under an unremitting bombardment of which the nuclear attack was the culmination, yet the emperor's address was a shock to his listeners. As the historian Masataka Kosaka describes it. Few had remained confident of victory, but it was not until they heard the emperor's crackling, high-pitched voice that the Japanese appreciated the full extent of the catastrophe that had overtaken them. They also realized how utterly exhausted they were."

Two weeks later General Douglas MacArthur landed at Atsugi, and the occupation began - a time of achievement in which

Americans are entitled to take great pride. World War II was one of the wars in which Americans knew, with a clear and certain moral conviction, why they were fighting - and that the fight was necessary.

Perhaps that was also true of the Revolution, among those parts of the population that supported the revolutionary armies, and it was certainly true on both sides of the Civil War. Regarding the other American wars, there are more question marks. Americans' ideas about war generally depend on which war they are thinking of. But it seemed self-evident in 1945 that the world would be a better place with the unqualified defeat of the governments that had been in control of Germany and Japan. That judgment still seems self-evident today.

Relations between the United States and Japan in the 1980s are rather scratchy, with a good deal of mutual irritation over matters of trade. That is not surprising, since their pros-perity has made them two of history's great mercial competitors. But they are also allies, and that sense of common national interest is now supported by four decades of engrained habits and traditions as well.

The remarkable thing about the military victory of Aug. 14, 1945, is that, precisely as the emperor promised at the time, it has introduced a "grand peace" that has now con-tinued longer than most of either country's population has been alive.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Behind Agca's Clowning

century" has turned into a farce by Pirandello — with eight more months to go. Having persuaded an Italian magistrate that Bulgarians hired him to murder the pope, Mehmet Ali Agca has made a buffoon of himself. To the dismay of those who believed him, he has claimed divinity, promised to perform miracles and offered conflicting accounts of his assassination attempt. "If he wanted to destroy his own credibility," fumed the Italian prosecutor, "he has succeeded magnificently."

Why should anyone care what Mr. Agea says? There is no credible independent corroboration of his claim that he was recruited by Bulgarian and Soviet secret police to eliminate a troublesome Polish pope. He alters at will key details about time, places and people, and exults in the confusion when his inventions are exposed. Now another Turkish gunman, who had said he knew of the plot, turns

out to offer only a hearsay account. Still, giving Mr. Agea a forum was the way to test his devastating claims that a superpower turned to a Turkish zealot to rid itself of John Paul II. His account was sufficiently convincing to justify this trial. If testimony so far has failed to establish the Bulgarian link, it has at least given weight to a simpler hypothesis: that the roots of this plot were in Turkey.

terror gang, the Gray Wolves, which aimed to destroy Turkey's secular democracy. He was convicted in 1979 of murdering a liberal editor in Istanbul, but somehow escaped from a mili-tary jail. He then sent this letter to the victim's Western imperialists, fearful that Turkey and her sister Islamic nations might become a political, military and economic power in the Middle East, are sending to Turkey in this delicate moment the Commander of the Crusades, John Paul, disgnised as a religious chief. If this visit ... is not canceled, I will without doubt kill the Pope-Chief."

Do those inflamed words explain his deed? That now seems at least as plausible as his attempts to widen the conspiracy and magnify his importance. It is also plausible that he had contacts with Bulgarian officials on criminal matters unrelated to the pope or the Kremlin.

These are matters that can be independently corroborated. Exploring this underworld may also show why Bulgaria gave sanctuary to Gray Wolves who fled Turkey when the mili-tary seized power there in 1980. Whether Mr. Agea dissembles for reasons of madness or design, some valuable truths may emerge about Turkey's right-wing terrorists and their connections with Communist Bulgaria.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Program to Save Forests

Driven by the desperation of poverty, millions of people in Africa, Asia and Latin America are devastating the forests of their nations faster than replacement trees can grow, converting once fertile fields to deserts, eroding plateaus and hillsides, silting up reserof irrigation water and risking global climate changes. By every measure, disaster is developing. From despair, however, new hope is emerging. Experts have concluded that the deterioration of the tropical forests can be arrested and ultimately reversed. They have assembled a catalog of successes to prove their point. And they have drawn a detailed plan for action to begin the long and costly process.

There is a major uncertainty, nevertheless. It has to do with political commitment and with funds. Without a commitment by leaders of the 58 most affected nations, and a willingess of donors to double their appropriations for forestry aid, there can be no hope of ultimately reversing the ravaging deforestation.

The extraordinary opportunity to do something has emerged, not by coincidence, in the midst of the International Year of the Forest, an observation sponsored by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. The plan of action was drawn by nine international experts, sponsored by the World Resources Institute in Washington. It has been endorsed by the Ninth World Forestry Congress held last month in Mexico City. High officials at major development agencies, including the World

Bank, the UN Development Program and the U.S. Agency for International Development are already reviewing the recommendations even though the final report of the action program will not be released until Oct. 10.

Every element of support will be required. Foreign aid officials from 14 nations and the major international development agencies will meet at The Ha ie on Nov. 20 to decide whether to proceed. There is optimism, but not yet dollars, to support an initial five-year program that could, above all, create teams of barefoot foresters and extension workers [for] a rapidly expanding forest rescue program. - The Los Angeles Times.

Australia and Japan Together

Both protected by alliance with the United States, Australia and Japan now assess the strategic problems of the West Pacific in very similar ways. This fact has led more than one Australian prime minister to herald a new "Pacific Community" and one Japanese leader to propose Australian membership of the club of seven major industrial nations. [However,] our regional strategic understandings have not always been matched by equally profound cultural understanding. Australian suspicions of Japan are not unique, but for half a century, from Japan's victory over Russia in 1905 until well after 1945, they had an especially irrational and racist quality. We can be thankful that remarkably few residues of those attitudes exist today, 40 years after V-J Day.

- The Sydney Morning Herald.



No, Democracy Isn't a Judeo-Christian Monopoly

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Education William Bennett, who has emerged as the main advocate of the Reagan administration's position on religion in the schools, has demanded "a national conversation and debate on the place of religious belief in our society." In the Aug. 7 speech to the Knights of Co-lumbus in which he issued the call, he spoke with sufficient provocation to

guarantee that he will get his debate. According to Mr. Bennett, who rarely resorts to understatement, the fate of American democracy is inter-twined "with the vitality of the Ju-deo-Christian tradition." He therefore finds it alarming that "a new aversion to religion," disguised as constitutional interpretation, has "beguiled" the judges and in four decades of error has led to "a kind of

ghettoizing of religion."

Moreover, "neutrality to religion turned out to bring with it a neutrality to those values that issue from religion." Nowadays, entanglement with religion is viewed as "something akin to entanglement with an infec-tions disease." As a result of all these dangerous trends, America faces "a new source of divisiveness: the assault of secularism on religion."

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

This is strong language, possibly divisive in itself. Certainly Mr. Bennett has launched a no-holds-barred assault on the line of church-state doctrine developed by the United States Supreme Court since 1947. There is a disturbingly theocratic tenor in his views, although doubtless it would be unfair to say that in arguing for tax aid to religious education he is arguing in effect for official religious indoctrination.

But it is equally a distortion for the secretary to claim — in the non sequitur that binds his dubious argument together — that anyone who favors strict separation of church and state is animated by some new, militant brand of "secularism."

Such a characterization fails to account for the traditional resistance to aiding church schools, or to holding sectarian religious exercises in public schools, by such bodies as the National Council of Churches; such denominations as Baptists, Quakers and Jews; such eminent churchmen as the presiding bishop of the Episco-pal Church or the president of Georgetown University, an eminent Jesuit priest, who are hardly to

be called advocates of "secularism." As for Mr. Bennett's underlying premise that U.S. democracy derives from and depends on the official propagation of Judeo-Christian values, it is at best problematical, belonging to that class of sweeping assertions to which the intelligent

response can only be: yes and no. Yes, in the sense that Western conceptions of individual rights and liberty descend to us from the medieval oolmen - who, incidentally, borrowed the idea of natural rights from classical pre-Christian philosophers. And yes, in the sense that Western democracy emerged — with much sectarian bloodshed and disgraceful oppression of the weak and defenseless, especially the Jews — within the fold and bosom of Christendom.

But in equally weighty senses, no
—an emphatic no. The preponderant
religious influence at the time of the
framing of the Constitution was neither prophetic nor evangelical, as is the conception of public religion favored by the Reagan administration and its spokesmen, but cool, dignified, rationalist and deist.

That presumably explains why the

preamble to the American Constitu-tion makes no declaration of democracy's dependency on godliness, Ju-

deo-Christian or otherwise. Indeed, if you suppose, with Secre-tary Bennett, that the framers were vitally concerned with this link, they were oddly selective. They left no constitutional directive concerning religion, except the directive that no religious test for office shall ever be imposed. Strictly construed, that can only mean that if a Buddhist or Moslem or atheist musters the necessar votes, he or she can hold any U.S. office within the gift of the people.

It is also inconvenient, from Mr.

Bennett's perspective, that in the leading contemporary treatise on the intentions of the framers, the Federalist Papers, there are far more, and more extensive, references to the pa-gan Greek and Roman experience with self-government than to the "Ju-deo-Christian tradition." None of which is to disparage the

complexity of the issue. It is to say, rather, that if the Reagan administration seeks a real debate, as distinguished from a propaganda war, it will have to stow the soapbox and review its history.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Yes, American Democracy Has to Do With Religion

By George F. Will

tary of education, said recently that "our values as a free people and the central values of the Judeo-Christian tradition are flesh of the flesh, blood of the blood," The Washington Post said he was "borrowing words used during the consecration at a Mass." He was denounced by various protec-

tors of "the American way." Actually, Mr. Bennett was borrowing words from a politician given to rhetoric with religious overtones of-fensive to many of today's definers of "the American way." The politician spoke on July 10 in Chicago. In 1858. Abraham Lincoln said that all Americans, including immigrants who came after the Revolution, accepted the proposition that all men are created equal. They knew it was "the father of all moral principle in them, and that they have a right to claim it as though they were blood of the blood and flesh of the flesh of the men who wrote that Declaration.

Developing a theme to which he would return five years later when

WASHINGTON — When William Bennett, the U.S. secrethat the Declaration is the central American document. This was so because America is a nation dedicated to a proposition, one about consists and the endowment of rights by the Creator. All Americans are equally American, he believed by virtue of sharing the essential moral sens-ments of Judeo-Christian medition

Mr. Bennett said that "the fate of our democracy is intunately miestwined — entangled, if you will with the viality of the Inden Christian tradition. (He was miking oblique reference to the Supreme Court's fevered worrying about "cotanglement" between religious and civil institutions.) A spokesman for a liberal lobby, People for the Ameri-can Way, charged that Mr. Bennett "seems to be bent on being the secretary of evangelism." A similar spokesman for a similar lobby called Mr. Bennett's views "outrageous."

Such extravagant rhetoric is reflexive, almost perfunctory. It issues from persons paid to stand by in Washington and be "outraged" when someone like Mr. Bennett - somesomeone like Mr. Bennett — someone reflective, someone not homogenized by the Washington blandness machine — says anything offensive.

Offensive to whom? To the people whose names are on the mailing lists that raise the money that finance the "outraged" lobbyists.

But what, exactly, is outraging the lobbyists. This newspaper could be completely filled with statements similar to Mr. Bennett's, statements from the central actors in America's drama, from Washington and Lin-coln through Justice William Douglas, who said that Americans "are a religious people whose institutions

presuppose a Supreme Being."
One reason why Mr. Bennett's critics are so shrill is that he has criticized some recent Supreme Court decisions as unfaithful to the intentions of the framers of the First Amendment clause proscribing "establishment of religion." The court says that the clause requires government to be neutral not just between sects but between religion and secularism. Perhaps the Supreme Court's pol-icy is intrinsically preferable to that of the framers. Perhaps the evolution

of the United States has made the framers' intentions anachronistic. What is passing strange is the argu-ment that the court is faithful to the framers' intentions — or that faithfulness would be outrageous.

Mr. Bennett's critics bring the same manufactured indignation to the subject of the Reagan administration's attempt to get the Supreme Court to reverse itself regarding abortion. The indignation is designed to stigmatize as dishonorable any at-tempt to alter the court's course.

Liberalism's path into the wilderness has been paved with just such ideological quirkiness, such willful ignorance and disingenuousness, such distortion or disregarding of large facts of American history. Have liberals forgotten that the

civil rights movement was a campaign to reverse the court, especially separate but equal documen America's noblest political career was ignited by, and built around, a determination to undo the court's deporters of that decision, like supporters of the abortion decision inday, thought that it would end the compo-versy. Lincoln thought that it should not. The transcript of his July 10, 1858, speech reads:

Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peaceably... The sacredness that Judge [Stephen] Douglas throws around this decision is a degree of sacredness that has never before been thrown around any other decision. . It is an astonisher in legal history.

[Langhter] It is a new wonder of the world. [Langhter and applause] Some of today's misreading of American history is tendentious, intended to have a chilling effect on public discussion by shrinking the agenda of discussable policies. But some is honest ignorance. Some peo-ple are so busy defending "the Amer-ican way" that they will not take time to acquaint themselves with even the central themes and great careers of

Washington Post Writers Group."

The Revolution in China Is About Fresh Tomatoes

By Anthony Lewis

BEIJING — Private traders sell a society in which products and food and clothes and house prices were rigidly controlled for hold goods in hundreds of street markets around the city. Billboards on the main avenues advertise Gen-eral Electric, Xerox, Sony. A leading publishing house has issued Chinese translations of Plato, Sir Thomas More, Ricardo, Schopenhauer and Freud ("An Introduction

to Psychoanalysis"). Change is not an adequate word for what is happening in the China. The monochrome that presented itself to the visitor in 1972 — the uniformed clothes, the rigid ideas, the monopoly of state power and wisdom — has been transformed. Outsiders who come frequently say

they see striking change after an absence of only a few months.

How far will it go? Will the commitment to economic reform last? Will Western ideas be admitted

along with technology and capital?

A visitor has to begin by recognizing his ignorance of such a vast and shrouded society. Even the experts cannot tell where the process of change will go. The uncertainties - economic, political, social - are too great. All one can do is record

impressions of what is happening.

The street markets are in a way the most dramatic sign of change.

What is so significant about selling consumer items from tables along the alleys and avenues? But imagine

have a choice. That is drama. In a walkway between big apart-ment buildings, some people began selling antiques a few months ago. There were half a dozen tables, each

with its Beijing city license. Now there are dozens, with crowds o Chinese and foreigners bargaining for beautiful ginger jars and carved canes and brass locks. One man sells Kuomintang currency with Chiang Kai-shek's picture on it. Food is where private traders

have had the impact, though. They sell so much now, newspapers reported the other day, that some state groceries are being forced out of business. Everywhere one sees peasants offering tomatoes, peach-

es, melons, peppers, corn.

How does it work? A peasant living 60 miles (100 kilometers) from Beijing grows sweet corn, making his own decision on that nnder the "responsibility system" instituted for peasants five years ago by Deng Xiaoping. One day he picks 300 ears that he brings to Beijing by bicycle.

He expects to sell the corn in three days, he says, for a total of 60 yuan (about \$21). He stays two nights in a hotel for three yuan a night and spends two yuan a day for food. His expenses are 10 yuan and



"Looks like President Li's visit to America went well."

his net is 50. That is as much as his for the first time. They flooded in, usual income for a month. It sounds primitive, and it is. China is a Third World country, with especially inadequate transportation and communications. It is a country in which personnes have there is the advantage of choice enough incentive to move their crops long distances by bicycle. But

incentive is what matters. Farmers have been getting used to the idea of incentive and choice for five years. Now it is the consumer's turn. To adjust to those ideas

1952. For 30 years they were a given of life. Last May food prices were freed from controls except for a few essential staples: grain and cooking ducts, as it is just doing. Change of oil, for example. Vegetables were that character would be staggering scarce, and prices shot up. Then in a small country, and this is a peasants at a distance were allowed to bring their crops to the capital

and prices stabilized. For prices to move that way after and quality. I asked a young woman how she felt about vegetable and fruit prices. "I like fresh tomatoes,"

she said. "It's worth it."
Some think the idea of choice has taken hold so strongly that the state would have trouble returning to rimay sound easy, but it is not.

Prices of significant consumer products had not changed since subsidies are increasingly removed. And then think about the uncertainty as the market idea moves from agricultural to industrial procountry of a billion people.

The New York Times.

the American story.

FROM OUR AUG. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Union Drops Smoking Charge SAN FRANCISCO - Fearing to incur the displeasure of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., a mass meeting of the Golden Gate Christian Endeavor Union has refused to adopt a resolution condemning the alleged cigarette smoking habit of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of Colonel Roosevell. At the moment they were showing this deference to the son of the former President, young Mr. Roosevelt, in his apartments at the St. Francis Hotel, was expressing his personal indifference to the agitation against his sister's reported use of ciga-rettes. "I have given absolutely no attention to these charges against my sister," he said. There has been a lot of trashy stuff printed about her, but I seldom see these things and never pay any attention when I do."

PHILIP M. FOISIE

WALTER WELLS SAMUEL ABT ROBERT K. McCABE

1935: Adviser to King Zog Mardered VIENNA — A murder of great significance occurred [on Aug. 15] at Irena, in Albania, which can have repercussions not only on Yugoslav relations but on the whole political situation in the east of Europe. One of the most prominent military advisers of King Zog of Albania, Major Leon Gagliari, was shot while in a motorcar in the streets of Tirana. Major Gagliari was a Croat by birth but became an officer in the Bulgarian Army, After the war he became an Albanian and chief of the Albanian general staff. His murderer is named Tchekresi, an Albanian journalist. He

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

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had recently received an amnesty from prison, where he had been serving a three year term following charges that he was a member of a secret anti-Albanian organization.

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When the Asylum's Napoleons Meet, Their Conclave Isn't Funny

BRUSSELS — On a fine Sunday afternoon recently, in the Flemish market town of Diksmuide, members of some of the diverse neo-Nazi groups of Western Europe disported m one of their annual conclaves.

The center of the gathering was a circus tent near the Yser River. Several hundred people milled about under the humid canvas. Most wore variations of paramilitary gear — black hiking shorts, khaki shirts, thick black boots — decorated with scarves and insignias. There were shoulder patches from West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden, while other participants chose to remain anonymous.

Some were young with hair cut back to scarred scalps, looking as if they had just left a rock concert or a motorcycle gang. Others were plump and middle-aged, with garrison belts and silver braids run through epaulets of their brown shirts. There were a few uniformed children beside uniformed parents. Waitresses in white aprons brought trays of beer.

All along the tent's perimeter were ideologues behind their literature tables, seeking the attention of the uniformed crowd. Earnest young men and a few earnest young women thrust leaflets in half a dozen languages into the hands of passers-by, touting Friends of South Africa, Order of the Eternal Return, Young National Democrats, Mysteries of the Runes, Anti-Immigrant Coalition

and many more such causes. Aging didacts in dark suits, with bulging briefcases, sold books with titles like "Is Hitler Really Dead?" and "Jewish

Crimes Through the Centuries."

By the end of the Diksmuide gathering, the police had arrested 49 men for brawling or for carrying clubs, chains, knives or bayonets. Many of those charged were West Germans.
In past years Britain's National
Front had provided about half of those arrested, but it was not in evidence this year. That presumably had to do with allegations that National Front supporters instigated the May 29 riot at the Brussels soccer match between Liverpool and Juventus of Milan, at which 38 people died. As memory of Nazi crimes in Eu-

rope grows fainter, there is a tendency to regard neo-Nazi gatherings with disdain or even amusement - a late 20th-century version of the old car-toons in which all the inmates in the asylum think they are Napoleon. Officials responsible for public order have come to take a less benign view. Members or former members of

bombings, bank robberies and arms and narcotic trafficking. For every harmless lunatic who dresses up in an SS uniform there seems to be another obliged to raze the Long Wall beprepared to use a gun or a bomb. tween their city and its harbor, Pirae-Authorities seem agreed that ter- us. That was the end of Athens as

By Paul L. Montgomery

people and a bomb at the Munich beer festival killed 13. But there are still enough cases to keep police busy. The "loony tunes" and squalid criminals President Reagan referred to in a July 8 speech on terrorism can be found on the right in abundance. A case under investigation in Bel-gium might serve as a cautionary example of where the extreme right can lead. It began two years ago, when a former paratrooper was arrested after he had shot at his brother in a drunken rage. A search of his apart-ment uncovered arms and top-secret

was part of a previously unknown group called Westland New Post, founded to defend the cultural and genetic patrimony of the white race against North Africans, Turks, Slavs, South Americans and leftists. The trail led back to Paul Latinus,

a 38-year-old nuclear engineer who had held political jobs in Belgium and had been arrested in Brussels for illegal arms possession. In 1978 he belonged to a far-right youth group and tried to infiltrate environmentalist groups. He said he attended paramilitary training camps in South Africa and what was then Rhodesia.

Westland New Post, founded by

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Spartans Won Then

In "Without Science's Stars, No 'Star Wars'" (Aug. 2). Daniel S. Greenberg writes that "Lysistrata achieved immortality by organizing a groups represented at Diksmuide bedroom boycott against the warring have been implicated in murders, armies of Greece and Sparta." The Peloponnesian War was of course between Athens and Sparta.

The Athenians were beaten and

mistress of the seas, and victory for the leading continental Greek power. Aristophanes's comedy was per-formed during the war, in liberal Ath-

ens. Rigorous Sparta would have put him to death - or in a psychiatric

clinic? A majority of the Spartan

population were serfs, and Sparta

had a system of police terror to keep

them down. Let us not accept any kind of censorship. But let us not either allow today's Spartans to win PETRU DUMITRIU.

Mr. Latinus in 1980 as an informarorism by the extreme right has di-minished since 1980, when a bomb in the Bologna train station killed 81 group called Westland New Post. never had more than a few dozen members, but among them were several who worked in the code room of

the Belgian general staff.

The members apparently had stolen copies of NATO messages to the Belgian Army as well as a decoding grid for a NATO code. The ex-paratrooper also confessed

to police that Westland New Post had received training in shadowing suspects from a member of the Belgian security services. Among the targets, he said, were a couple they suspected of being Soviet spies. A month after the practice session, the couple were found shot dead. The ex-paratrooper said he took part in the murder. Last year, in the midst of the tan-

gled investigation, Mr. Latinus was found hanged in his basement. The death was at first ruled a suicide, but the case has been reopened.

An investigator of the Westland New Post case said it was unlikely that his department would again look quite so skeptically at extreme right groups they came across. "It was like turning over a rock," he said. "Insects were crawling in all directions."

The writer, a former foreign correspondent, lives in Brussels. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

River Delicer & advers

pi House Status



Memories of Falling Upstairs

ARIS — Some days it seems as if there isn't one old-time Hollywood director who hasn't had his hommage at the Cinémathèque (the lat-est to be feted by the crème de la crème of French cinéphiles was Joseph E. Lewis, excitedly identified in a newspaper headline as the prince of B pictures.)

One stranger to the homage circuit whose pleasant progress through the high life is unencumbered by any cult following is Jean

MARY BLUME

Negulesco, who made 36 feature films from 1931 starring such formidable names as Joan Crawford, Bette Davis, "Headache" Lamarr as he calls her. Ida Lupino, Deborah Kerr, Betty Grable, Lauren Bacall, Marilyn Monroe, June Allyson and Jeanne Crain; who cut a sleek swath through the studios, swimming pools, beds and croquet courts of Hollywood at its palmiest; and whose films include "Humoresque," "Johnny Belinda," "Three Coins in the Fountain" and "How to Marry a Millionaire." His first film job was as technical adviser for the rape scene of a 1931 version of William Faulkner's "Sanctuary."

At 85, jaunty and charming as ever, he lives mostly in Marbella, Spain, with his wife of 38 years, the former model Dusty Anderson. He hasn't made a film since he tried in 1970 to belp out his friend Darryl F. Zanuck in a fruitless attempt to launch Zanuck's latest girlfriend. He is, fatally as far as homages are concerned, a commercial director.

"Nothing wrong with that title," Ne-gulesco said. "When one is under a longterm contract and gets a high salary every week for years in a row, the studio's problems are your problems, too, and when the boss assigns you to a costly problem-project. they feel you would do a better job than others. A good film falls into place like a perfect mosaic, but a problem assignment is a challenge. Commercial directors who never refused an assignment — Hathaway, Henry King, Mike Curtiz, Woody Van Dyke, Walsh, Wellman, etc. — were rare, professional and an asset to their studios.

Their pictures made money, they kept studios out of the red and showed enough profit to finance other projects, gambling projects, which sometimes turned out to be masterpieces. The commercial directors made the industry — the cinema."

Negulesco is an uncombative, worldly man with a penchant for Hollywood rascals. which is understandable, and for the paintings of Bernard Buffet (he once owned 190), which is not. His cheerfully checkered past includes an interlude as a professional gigo-lo-dancer on the French Riviera at about the same time as his chum Billy Wilder was doing the same thing in Berlin. Negulesco tactfully suggests he may have been the better dancer. "I had more sisters. I had four sisters who made me dance. Billy." he adds,

"was supposed to be very successful." Negulesco recently published his autobiography, "Things I Did and Things I Think I Did." "It's a coward's title, I can hide behind it. If people say something's not true, I can say, 'Look at the title.' "He is planning next to write a cookbook called "First I Cook, Then We Make Love." "My wife says that's not a good title, you're a better cook than

ORN in Craiova. Romania, the longawaited first son after four daughters, Negulesco says, as ladies' men tend to, that his mother was a saint. With John Houseman and Edward G. Robinson he was one of the few Romanians in a Hollywood dangerously dominated by Hungarians. ("It isn't enough to be Hungarian; you have to have talent," read a sign over the writers' table at the MGM commissary).

"A Romanian is every cliche about Hungarians in spades. We think we are more honest because while both will sell their mothers only a Romanian will deliver.

"Edward G. Robinson was a perfect Romanian. We played gin once at his place. I lost \$58 and gave him a check. The next time we played with my cards and I won \$59."
Robinson returned Negulesco's check and gave him \$1 in cash, to Negulesco's dismay.
"Eddie, my check was no good," he explained, "That's your problem," Robinson said, Negulesco recalled, "That was the most

Romanian thing I ever saw."

Negulesco left home to become an artist in a Paris garret. He met sellow Romanians (Brancusi, Tristan Tzara) and describes an artists' bistro that sounds straight out of a Hollywood film where of a night one could see all together Modigliani, Matisse, Pascin. Foujita "and the wild Soutine." Having painted Queen Marie, he landed in Hollywood in 1928 as "the royal Romanian paint-

Before leaving France, Negulesco befriended Isadora Duncan at the Colombe d'Or in Saint-Paul de Vence. "She was a very exciting personality but absolutely a fat slob. Americans used to pay her to be around, especially when she would talk about her mad, mad Russian husband, Yesenin. She was foolish because she hated wives. She would sleep with any man so she could punish the wife. I don't know why."

Negulesco did not hate husbands. In Hollywood he was found charming and dashing and was quickly employed. An early attempt at a never-released art film turned him into an obedient director who was more interested in exploiting his skill than in developing his talent. He learned his skills from making 96 shorts, each shot in one day.

He received a big check every Friday and was handy in a crisis. For example, when 20th Century-Fox wanted to show that its new CinemaScope process, which had been used only for a lumbering epic, "The Robe." could also serve for more intimate films. Negulesco used the process for "How to Marry a Millionaire," with Betty Grable and Lauren Bacall, and with Marilyn Monroe giving the most relaxed performance of her

Negulesco felt a wary affection for Monroe, whom he described as being "as helpless as a sharp knife." Her trust in him was such that he directed her in 101 retakes and extra

scenes in other people's pictures.

He danced with Vivien Leigh the night of the premiere of "Gone with the Wind," dated Luise Rainer, cooked gourmet meals for Howard Hughes and was Zanuck's intimate. "Zanuck was impressed by Johnny and people like him who were European and smooth," says an acquaintance. "They had something he didn't have and yet Zanuck was stronger than they were." And he never failed to show it.

Negulesco describes himself as a selfish. egoristical adventurer. In sum, he was insouciant. In his book many people are described as ruthless, but the word is not used in condemnation. He had a lot of fun: Even the hideously competitive ritual Hollywood croquet games were fun, although croquet, with its opportunities for cool vengeance, was

known as "the hate game." "We never bet any money on the game.

He went to Turkey to aid its film industry ("an adventurous time filled with Balkan promises"); the U.S. government sent him and his wife to Moscow, where they were convinced their room was bugged. "Dusty "Not the convinced their room was bugged."

E once won this plaudit from the intellectual critic James Agee: "A director I had not expected to praise is Jean Negulesco, who has always reminded me of Michael Curtiz on toast (Mr. Curtiz, in turn, has always seemed like Franz Mur-nau under onions)." His great regret was that he was never allowed to make a western.

"I had my cowboy hat and my walk was ready." He got up and turned into John Wayne, shoulders rolling, knees clenched. "In Hollywood they'd laugh at me although the best western was made by a Viennese. Fred Zinnemann — 'High Noon.' I had my costume ready and instead they would say, Johnny, we have a story for you about three naughty little girls and three naughty little

boys. We'll get Hathaway for the western." Such regrets were minor: He was a lucky an and knew it. Even in World War II he was lucky. Classified as an enemy alien, he was able to pull out a telegram that Stalin had sent him praising one of his shorts. Later, in the McCarthy era, having Stalin as a fan could have caused trouble, but Ne-

affiliations he found that the one thing I belonged to was the Peter Pan Woodland Club, a club for rich men who owned bungalows. I used to take my female stars there for

his stars have. No one, to his knowledge, is planning a homage or a critical study of his ocuvre. He has, however, been called Hollywood's best-dressed director ("69 pairs of sports trousers, 53 waistcoats, 500 ties, 3

it's a glorious thing."



The hate was enough of a reward," Negulesco said.

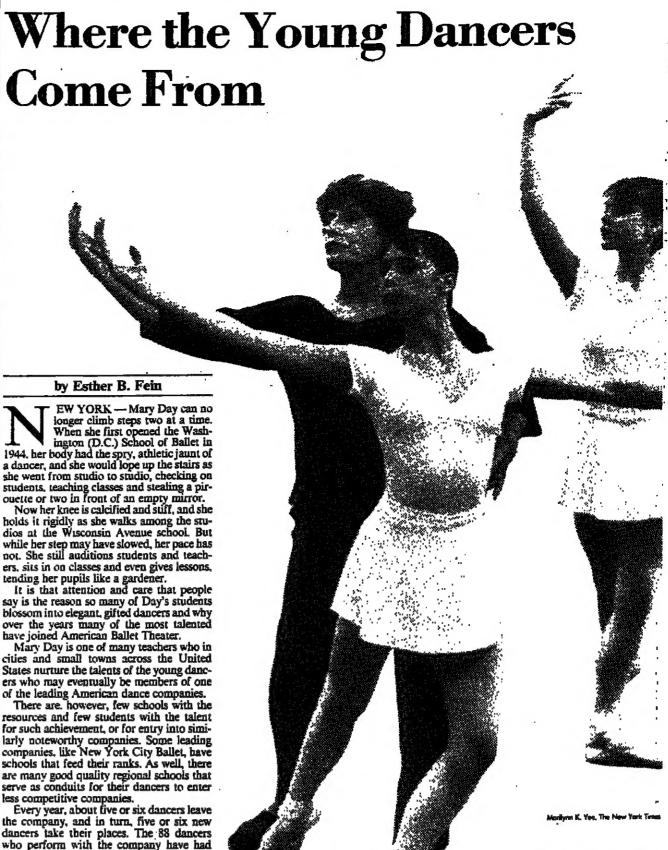
talked to every piece of furniture saying I am an American and you should be ashamed of yourself. One day I found her talking to a

gulesco never had a care.

"When Zanuck was checking my political

Negulesco hasn't won an Oscar, although dozen hats," said a news report). Sunny and suave at 85, he is planning another film and another autobiography, called "Falling Up." "They talk about the ladder of success."

he said. "But my impression of a career in Hollywood is that you fall your way upstairs. On the way up, you fall down. If you have the humor, still being happy falling down.



Katharine Hepburn lingering after you meet her. Her pupils said that gracefulness came across when she taught them how to stand on pointe, how to arch their backs or even when she bumped into them in the hallways.

But there are three schools that have set themselves apart from the rest, said Baryshnikov, "that have been particularly interest-"Mary has a wonderful eye for detail," said Marianna Tcherkassky, a former stu-dent of Day who joined ABT in 1970. "But Mary Day in Washington; Sonia Arova and her husband, Thor Sutowski, who run the what has always touched me most about Mary is the way she motivates her students, Arts in Birmingham, and the School of American Ballet in New York City. Day's students fumble a little when they how she inspires them to be the best they can be without developing neurosis. On a human level, her students seem down to earth, not obsessed or possessed."

try to describe what it is about her teaching that encourages young dancers to succeed Baryshnikov said that he, too, noticed that She has a raw elegance that leaves images of "zest and ease" in Day's students and how

with a relaxed, self-confident manner they. were able to "analyze knotty choreographic

For Day, the lessons she teaches extend. beyond the realm of dance. "Dancing is thebest preparation for life," she said. "It teach-. es you discipline, how to handle your body, poise and self-assurance. It is very good for everybody. I think that dance is for everyone, but not everyone can necessarily be a professional dancer."

Day also has several other proteges cur-rently with ABT: Kevin McKenzie, who has been with the company since 1979; Hilary.

Continued on page 9.

Mary Day, in black,

works with students in

Washington school.

Cold Winds on the Golden Slope

by Frank J. Prial

different trainings and different teachers.

Some have studied under one master, others

have been to a number of schools, and some have danced with European or regional com-

While there is no set path to assure a

dancer's success, time has proved several

schools to be precious cultivators of young dancers. Mikhail Baryshnikov, director of

ABT, said he was impressed by the "many

distinguished and fine ballet pedagogues in America who have developed children into

ing and productive for us" as a company:

dance faculty at the Alabama School of Fine

panies before their acceptance.

ARIS — Anyone who has driven south from Paris to Burgundy in winter quickly realizes that it's not like driving south from, say, New York City to Virginia. Here, at least until one comes to the Rhone Valley, it gets much

Paris can be its usual, miserable, gray self. Burgundy, three hours away, can be snowy and frigid. It's not hard to see why. The whole area, from Dijon to Lyon, lies practi-cally at the foot of the Alps. There are days and nights when the cold winds cut down from the mountains with a vengeance. In Aloxe-Corton, just outside Beaune, the villagers say that from the top of the hill on which their vines grow, one can see Mont Blanc — 120 miles (about 200 kilometers) away - four or five times a year.

Burgundy is the most northerly region in the world to produce such great red wines, and it's not uncommon to experience one bad vintage in three in the vineyards of the Côte d'Or. Modern science has developed techniques to counter many of the ills that, because of the weather, affect the Burgundian vines. There are sprays to counter rot in the fields and sophisticated new vinification methods that can make good wines from extremely unpromising grapes. But there are also times when nature takes over and man realizes once again that his best skills can go only so far. These thoughts come to mind in reading some statistics about what the frost did to Burgundy last winter, and in estimating what they mean to Burgundy harvests for the next few years.

By most responsible estimates, 1,250 acres (505 hectares) of appellation controllée vines must be replaced. There are approximately 100,000 acres of such vines in Burgundy, but, even so, the damage was severe. The acreage to be replaced does not include that which

ans partly destroyed or severely damaged. Chablis, the northernmost section of Burgundy, was the most seriously affected, Some 330,000 vines will have to be replaced, mostly those at the lowest altitudes and

Those who bought futures on the excellent 1983 Burgundies that is, contracts to buy at prices set last year probably are going to be smug.

those on slopes exposed to the northwest

The Côte de Nuits and the Côte de Beaune suffered less, but of some 17,000 acres in vines, up to 750 will have to be replaced. Almost all of the famous wine communes suffered damage: Gevrey-Chambertin, Morey-Saint-Denis, Vougeot, Nuits-Saint-Georges, Beaune, Volnay, Meursault and Santenay among them. According to some growers, as many as 3,000 acres of vines will have to be replanted, at least in part. This comes to more than 3.5 million vines.

Farther south, the damage was less extensive. In the Chalonnais — Rully, Givry, Mercurey and Montagny — some 75 acres lost up to 50 percent of their vines, and 200 additional acres were damaged somewhat less. About 600,000 vines were lost. In the Maconnais, the region that produces Poull-ly-Fuissé, Saint-Veran and a half-dozen other white wines, damage was very limited. In Beaujolais, about 250 acres suffered the loss of up to 30 percent of their vines, while 30 or 40 additional acres suffered losses of up to 50 percent. Since Beaujolais comprises some 38,000 acres, the loss there was negligible.

HAT does all this mean for wine drinkers? It means that the relentless upward pressure on Burgundy prices, already exceptionally high, will increase again. In Chablis, production will be down 50 percent in most areas. That should

write finis to a long period in which fine Chablis has been one of the best bargains on the French wine market.

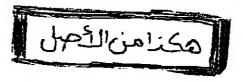
On the Côte d'Or, production this year is expected to be from 10 to 15 percent less than last year. No great loss, except that Burgundy is always in short supply and any diminution in quantity is invariably fol-lowed by a quick price increase. Then there are those five million or so vines that will have to be replaced; someone is going to have to pay for them. Good Burgundy vines that have been damaged by frost often need five years of care to come back to full production. Newly planted vines need even more. And, unfortunately, it is often prized old vines that are killed off most readily by

bad weather. The good news concerns the size of the last two Burgundy harvests; more specifically, for wine-lovers outside France, that portion of them that will be made available to export markets. In 1983, for the first time more than a million hectoliters, or about 25 million gallons, of wine were exported. Twenty years earlier, the total would have been less than a fifth of that. The 1984 vintage was somewhat smaller overall than the average, but exports actually exceeded the 1983 figure by 12 percent, or about three million gallons. To be sure, more than half of that was Beaujolais. Even so, exports of red Burgundy were up almost 20 percent over 1983 and for whites,

almost 17 percent.

Taking inflation into account and the faci Taking inflation into account and the fact that there will be a shortage when the 1985s are coming on the market, it is not surprising that the Burgundians themselves put a higher er value on their 1984 exports than on the 1983s. As of last February — prices have undoubtedly gone up since — 1984 exports of both Burgundy and Beaujolais were valued at some \$28 million, up from about \$20 million in 1983. Enthusiasts who bought tutures on the excellent 1983 Burgundies — that is, contracts to buy at prices set last year that is, contracts to buy at prices set last year probably are going to be smug. The high prices they paid could well look like great bargains in a year or two.

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Tenderfoot Among the Sherpas — An 8-Day Trek in Nepal

by Steven R. Weisman

T dawn the sun creeps over a high ridge and you can feel the morning chill in your bones. A voice calls from outside the tent, offering hot tea. Shaking off a night's sleep, you proprily splash yourself with warm water from a tin bowl. After a breakfast of oatmeal, dry biscuits and coffee, you are off for another day of trekking up and down the steep foothills

In the small mountain kingdom of Nepal, there are only two ways of getting a glimpse of the tallest peaks in the world. One is to fly over them. The other is to walk, because there are virtually no roads in the interior of the country. Some 30,000 people trek in the shadow of the mountains each year, but the enjoyment goes far beyond the thrill of seeing the Himalayas rise up ahead, like jagged snowy monsters cloaked in mist. A trek in Nepal offers the only way to experience the ancient villages, terraced farms, religious shrines, rocky streams and alpine forests of rhododendron trees that are the essence of one of the most romantic and remote regions

For me, trekking offered another type of opportunity, a challenge to see if I could make it through eight days in fairly rugged mountains and return to tell the tale.

My wife had backpacked through the Smokies and spent many summers hiking in other parts of the United States. But I am definitely an amateur. To save my life, I probably could not pitch a tent and certainly could not start a fire without a match. Be-cause my back still keeps going out, I had to give up running last year. I prefer bathing every day and wasn't at all sure about sleeping bags. So when friends asked us to join them on an eight-day trek, I didn't jump at the chance. But I wanted to see if I could do it, and I wanted to see Nepal.

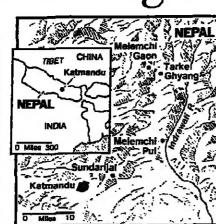
The country offers a full range of challenges, and mine was actually one of the less difficult. The more adventurous can test their endurance at the higher altitudes, in-cluding the regions around Mount Everest and Annapurna. Others can go into the hills without a guide, live more or less off the land and find lodging in the villages along the

My trek was organized by Mountain Travel Nepal, foremost of the many professional agencies based in Katmandu. Mountain Travel supplied the tents, sleeping bags, food and kitchen gear. Its crew pitched the tents and cooked the meals. The 16 trekkers in our group (nine men and seven women) brought heir own clothes and camping paraphernalia in duffel bags. But everything was carried up and down the slopes by nimble-footed porters practically half our size. All we had to do was carry day packs and somehow keep going on the trail from 7 in the morning to usually about 3 or 4 in the afternoon, with a break for lunch. When we were ready to leave for the day's outing, the crew had already moved on to the lunch site so that when we arrived, the meal was almost ready. The crew brought some food along, including live chickens, and bought some en route.

Our fellow trekkers ranged from the 20s to 50s in age, but it is not uncommon for children to come along on treks. I have met vigorous people in their 60s and know of people in their 70s who have gone on ardu-

TITH our retinue of 45 Sherpas and porters, we fully realized that we were not about to qualify for the sequel to "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom." In fact, we may have looked ridiculous. But the hiking was strenuous. We started out in blazing heat (in the upper 90s) so the silt deposits and devastating floods

tis or some other disease on this trek. Visitors vaded the temples' interiors. The hillside headed back up to a camp in the are warned not to eat uncooked vegetables monasteries had tall flagpoles with prayer the village of Melenichi Gaon.



punishing that we didn't feel foolish using our umbrellas as parasols. By the end of the week we were up to 12,000 feet, making our way through snow-dappled forests and crisp. thin mountain air. Among our group we experienced all kinds of ailments — altitude sickness, colds, diarrhea, blisters, muscle aches and nausea. But when it was over, we had seen some of the most breathtaking landscape in the world, and we could say that we hiked 50 miles up and down the Himalaya Mountains.

Our trek took us through a region northeast of Katmandu known as Helambu, also known as Helmu. To the north is a wall of mountains more than 16,000 feet high, but the ridges and valleys in Helambu itself run north and south. Because of its proximity to the capital, the area is ideal for shorter treks. Surprisingly, it is also one of the less spoiled areas because so many trekkers are beckoned by the romance of the Annapurna range or Everest area.

After being dropped off by a bus at a flat. barren and hot outpost east of Katmandu, we made our way along the Indrawati River bed to the site of our first camp at Melemchi Pul. Some of the other experienced campers came equipped with special trousers and hiking boots, but I trudged along in shorts and a pair of old running shoes that were to serve me quite well. At only 2,000 feet, we sweltered that first day and wondered when we would feel like we were hiking in the mountains. But we were able to cool off at a green bend in the river, where the water rushed by in a refreshing torrent. It was the last time we could bathe in a river until the end of the trek.

I began to see that this trek would give us an extraordinary look at how people live in Nepal. We passed through tiny villages of old stone houses and on the hillsides we saw men plowing the terraced farms, shouting at their bullocks or water buffalo in the hot sun.

Elsewhere, groups of women stooped to plant seedlings in muddy rice paddies. On the trail itself, men strained under the weight of bags of rice carried to the market. Farther on the trek, these men could be seen taking enormous sacks of grain on their backs up the rugged mountains to Tibet. There they trade the grain for exquisite jewelry and trinkets that are then sold in the tourist

The nation's commerce thus unfolded be-fore our eyes, and so did its biggest prob-lems. Nepal is one of the world's poorest countries, with a per capita income of \$140 in 1983, and its population is growing so rapidly that the country is running out of land to cultivate. The search for a livelihood has led the Nepalese to cut down most of their nation's forests, and to carve corrugated terraces into every inch of available hillside. When the monsoons come, they wash the denuded soil into the rivers, a problem



A hillside camp in the Himalayas on the sixth day of the journey.

where the Ganges and Brahmaputra River

systems empty into the Bay of Bengal.

The Nepalese government, with the help of an array of agencies including the U.S. Peace Corps, has undertaken an ambitious program of reforestation to halt the erosion. But many experts say it's a losing battle, and what the trekker sees is hill after hill of terraced farms.

On the first day I walked part of the way alongside Lhakpa Norbu, our Sherpa leader, a lean, hawk-faced man with a thin mustache and a friendly manner, ready always to listen to suggestions from the group. During the week, we shifted the planned itinerary somewhat, deciding that one campsite was too windy and drab. So we later walked an extra half day and spent two nights at Tarke Ghyang, where some people took time out from trekking to go shopping for souvenirs. Norbu told me that most groups get along well, but that arguments sometimes develop over the pace and itinerary.

Ours was a congenial collection, and it turned out the hiking was hard for almost everyone, as proved by the second day. It seemed as if we were going straight up, mostly in intense heat, through steep trails carved into the dusty mountainside. Setting the pattern that prevailed for the rest of the week, we awakened at 6 and were on our way an hour later. After a morning of sweating straining and grunting, we feasted on fried potatoes, fried eggs, bread, honey and marmalade for lunch. The cook also gave us pieces of water buffalo liver that had the consistency of wet string.

By now I was beginning to get over my initial fears that I was going to die of hepati-

or to drink the water, even from the most pristine-looking streams. The crew kept water boiling at every stop, and we used it to fill our water containers. Some trekkers like to take the extra precaution of bringing iodine solution or water purification tablets, but I found that drinking thoroughly boiled water worked fine for me.

Y the end of the second day, we final-ity felt we were in the mountains. In the distance to the north we could see the snow-covered peaks of the Himalayas. The hills were still terraced and covered with tiny folds, making them look from a distance like a rich grain of wood.

On the third day I felt that the hard work was paying off in one of the rare privileges offered by a trip like this: the opportunity to see what only those willing to hike through the mountains can see. A certain magical quality of the moun-

tains began to bewitch us, even though we were exhausted at the end of every day. There was the silence broken only by bleating goats or barking dogs. Occasionally we simply stopped to take in the silent majesty of the vista to the north, where the high and snowy ridges were cloaked with clouds. The spectacular views of the valleys below were all the more satisfying because we knew we had strained up every inch to the top of the ridge in order to look down.

Scattered along the trail were ancient Buddhist stupas, or shrines. We were often invited to stop at Buddhist temples and monasteries, adorned with exquisite, brightly colored paintings. We took pleasure in the moist, silent air of contemplation that perflags flapping in the wind, making the build-ings seem like silent ships perched in the sky. Few of the Nepalese we met spoke En-glish. Along the trail, however, small children continually pestered us with shouts of "chocolate," for they have learned that trekkers often bring candy to give them. Indeed,

one of the bizarre effects of the thousands of

trekkers in Nepal in recent years is the higher incidence of tooth decay among Nepalese In the town of Tarke Ghyang, where we pitched our tents for the third and fourth

nights, a group of beautiful, willowy women came to our campsite and beseeched us to come to their shops in their homes to look at trinkets and other souvenirs. Each shop was immaculate, with a polished floor and organized displays of bottles, copper pots, pans, jars and Buddhist or Hindu decorations. It was impossible to resist buying a necklace made of yak bone or an intricately embossed and inlaid jewelry box, especially since these elegant women with plaintive almond eyes and dazzling smiles had the persistence of vacuum-cleaner salesmen. Bargaining was intense, but the cost for several pieces did

not exceed \$10 to \$20. I decided that I had done so well on the trek so far that I could take a day off and loll around Tarke Ghyang on the fourth day, while some of the others climbed up and down a nearby ridge. I slept and read in the pale sunlight, enjoying the occasional driz-zles but nursing a quiet sense of dread that from now on the climb might be more brutal.

Sure enough, the next day we plunged down into a valley, crossed a rushing stream that was driving an ancient stone mill, and headed back up to a camp in the forest above

Shortly after lunch, it began to rain. Then it rained harder, making the air fragrant with forest scents. With walking sticks in one hand and umbrellas in the other, we trudged through gullies, spongy undergrowth and muck. The splatter of the rain was punction ed by grouns from waterlogged trekkers scaling a steep mountainside covered with forest, jagged rocks and slippery mud. It. seemed like hours before we arrived at the campsite in a pasture inhabited by yaks. The yaks were not overjoyed to be pushed aside by a collection of bedraggled trekkers and

HE accumulation of hardships was now taking its toll. I had accom-plished a lot, of course. I had learned how to turn over in my snug steeping bee. had become used to the dinners of ma potatoes, thin soup, boiled cabbage and sin-ewy chicken. I had become practiced at squatting over a hole in the privacy of a latrine tent usually erected on a hillside near the camp. And I had recovered from a pounding headache, a symptom of altitude sickness, the previous night.

The rain soon stopped, and when it did we could see through the mist that only a counte of hundred feet above us there was snow on the ground. It was hard to believe that a two days earlier, we were sweltering in shorts and T-shirts. Now we gathered around a bomfire to keep warm, bundled in sweaters and wool hats. I was glad to have an extra pair of dry shoes. Some of the women in the group sang to cheer the rest of us. As they serenaded the campers, the displaced yaks brayed in the

The reward for this misery came the next day. Dawn broke cold and crisp, and soon we were climbing through magnificent rho-dodendron forests with thousands of blossoms of red, pink and white. It was an alpine

We kept climbing, this time past fields of purple primroses and beneath canopies of rhododendron trees. In the background were the peaks of the Himalayas, still towers above us like sentinels, even though we had reached 12,000 feet. The air was bracing and dry, as intoxicating as wine. I felt that I was on top of the world, which, in a manner of speaking I nearly was.

The seventh day proved, if I had not realized it already, that tradging down a mountain can be as arduous as climbing up. My running shoes by now had begun to fall apart, and I was relying more and more on my walking stick. I was also increasingly aware that I had not bathed in a week and the luxuries of Katmanda began to beckon.

The last night of our rek was spent on a wind-buffeted hillside on a ridge not far to the west of the route that we had climbed when we went north. Now we were making our way south, dismayed to discover that we had many steep ridges to scale on the way. We were working hard, and on the morning of the eighth day of our trek, everyone was ready to go home. We made our way quickly down to the village of Sundarijal, and some of us took a last swim in an ice-cold stream just above a green reservoir used by the city

I had to admit that I was glad to be back. but exhibitrated with a sense of accomplish-ment at having trekked through part of the Himalayas and seen rare and spectacular sights. After living in south Asia for five months, however, I have rediscovered the cliché of countless travelers. The adventures here are many. It can be an adventure to go to the local market. But almost every journey becomes a basic exercise in self-discovery. I have just bought a new pair of hiking boots and am ready to try trekking again.

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AUSTRIA

BREGENZ, Festival (tel: 22.81.10). BALLET—Aug. 18 and 20: Marseille National Ballet, "Die Fledermaus" Perit J. Strauss) OPERA — Aug. 17, 19, 21, 22: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51). RECITAL — Aug. 22: Keiko Aio piano (Beethoven, Mozart). ●Kunstlerhaus (tel:57.96.63).

EXHIBITIONS—To Sept. 30: "1984 —Looking Ahead to 2000." To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle." Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).

(Webber, T.S. Eliot).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Helligandshuset (tel:14.94.52). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Char-

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CONCERT — Aug. 23: European Youth Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Jessye Norman soprano

Staatsoper (tel: 53240).

OPERA — Aug. 21: "Die Csardasfurstin" (Kalman).

Aug. 22: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).

CONCERTS — Aug. 23: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra, Gary Bertini conductor (Mahler).

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: CONCERTS — Aug. 23: London Symphony Orchestra, Howard Shelley conductor/ plano (Mozart, Salieri). Aug. 18: London Concert Orchestra, Fraser Goulding conductor (Mozart, 1 Stance).

Aug. 22: Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood conductor, Emma Kirkby soprano, Margaret Ca-ble alto (Handel's "Messiah." Mozart

•Museum of Decorative Art (tel:

ENGLAND

EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 1: "Patrick Heron," "Painting in Newlyn, 1880-1930." Through December: "Matthew

THEATER — Aug. 17, 19, 20, 21: "Love's Labor Lost" (Shakespeare). Aug. 22 and 23: "Richard III" (Shakespeare). •British Museum (tel; 636.15.55).

EXHIBITION—To Jan. 1986: "Bud-dhism: Art and Faith." •National Portrait Gallery (tel: EXHIBITIONS - To Sept. 8: "How-Oct. 13: "Charlie Chaplin 1889-

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "217th Tate Gallery (tel: \$21.13.13).

EXHIBITION — To August 18:

"Paintings by Francis Bacon: 1944 to

Present. Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).

EXHIBITIONS — To October 22: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collec-tion: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru."
To September 1: "English Caricature To September 15: "Louis Vuitton: A Journey through Time."
Aug. 14-Oct. 6: "Julia Margaret Cameron 1815-1979."

STRATFORD-upon-AVON. Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 29.56.23). THEATRE—Aug. 21 and 22: "Troilus and Cressida. Aug. 19 and 20: "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Aug. 17, 22, 23: "As You Like It."

FRANCE

DIJON. Musée National Maurice Magnin (tel: 67.11.10).

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK EXHIBITION - To Nov. 18: "XIX EXHIBITION - To Sept. 2: "Re-Century French Portraits

NICE. Gallery of Contemporary Art tel: 62.37.111. EXHIBITION- To Sept. 22: "Tout

PARIS. Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277,12,33). EXHIBITIONS—To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Bertrand." "Palermo," "David

•Musée Rodin (tel: 705.01.34).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

PITTSBURGH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA 1985 EUROPEAN TOUR

The Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Lorin Maazel, will tour the major European festivals through September 7. The 17 concert tour will be performed in 11 cities and will include:

CONCERTS - National Concert Hall, Dublin. Ireland (tel: 71.15.33). Aug. 17 and 18: Lorin Maazel conductor (Berlioz, Dvorak, Stravinsky) OUsher Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland (tel: 228.11.55). Aug. 21 and 22: Lorin Maazel

conductor (Bartok, Mendels-Royal Albert Hall, London, England (tel: 927.42.96). Aug. 23 and 24: Lorin Maazel conduductor (Berlioz, Schu-

Grosses Festspielhaus. Salzburg, Austria (tel:42541). Aug. 30 and 31: Lorin Maazel conductor (Bartok, Stravinsky). Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: Sept. 5: Zdenek Macal conduc-

RECITALS - Aug. 21: Jean Guillou Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73). organ (Bach).

•Hötel de Ville(tel: 276.40.66).

•EXHIBITION — To Oct. 5: "Victor Hugo and Paris."

•Mairie du ler arrondissement (tel: (Mahler). organ (Bach). 260.38.01). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Four

EXHIBITION—To Aris."

Centuries of Ballet in Paris."

Musée Carnavalet (tel:272.21.13).

EXHIBITION—To Oct. 27: "The Big
Boulevards of Paris."

Boulevards of Paris."

Berlin, Nationalgalerie (tel: 2666).

EXHIBITION—To Aug. 25: "New acquisitions from 1975-1985."

Arcurial Gallery (tel: 2666). and Sonia Delauray."

Musée de Cluny (tel: 274,22,22).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Rome-Archeology and Urban Projects."

Musée de Cond Palei, (tel: 284,22).

Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).

EXHIBITIONS—To Sept. 9: "XVIII
Century French Pastels," "Drawings
in Genoa; XVI - XVII Century."

To Sent. 30: "Insure Postraire." To Sept. 30: "Ingres Portraits."

Muséedu Petit Palais (tel: 265, 12.73).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Gustave Dené."

Alicia de Larrocha

tor, Alicia de Larrocha piano (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky) Théâtre Musical de Paris Chatelet, Paris, France (tel: 261.19.83). Sept. 7: Lorin Maazel conductor, Alicia de Larrocha piano

(Bartok, Mozart). For further information telephone in U.S.A.: (412) 392.48.35.

●Eglise St. Germain-des-Près (tel: EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "Alzin 227.12.68). Kirilli." CONCERT — Aug. 20: European Community Youth Choir, London Symphony Chorus, Vienna Youth Choir, Claudio Abbado conductor

MUNICH. Arteurial Gallery (tel: TOKYO, Identitsu Art Museum (tel: EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Ecole de Paris 'Les Naifs'." Exhibition — To Sept. 1. "Master pieces from Identits Ari Gallery: Ori-·Kunsthalle der Hypo-Stiftung ental Ceramics, Crafts and Pain Musee du Grand Palais (tel: (tel:23.91.74).

*Kokurits

EXHIBITION — To Sept. I: "The 423.13.31).

German Romantics."

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "German Art since 1960."

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59).
BALLET — Aug. 20 and 21: The Tokyo Contemporary Ballet.
CONCERTS — Aug. 19 and 20: Hungarian Philarmonic Orchestra, Dimitri
Agrafiotis conductor (Brahms, Tchaikuba City." kovsky). DANCE — Aug. 20 and 21: Tokyo Contemporary Dance.
THEATRE — Ang. 17 and 18: "Hecube" (Europides).
Ang. 17: "Ploutes" (Aristophanes).

IRELAND

Ang. 22-25: "Bacchae" (Euripides).

DUBLIN, Abbey Thestre (tel:74.45.05).
THEATER — To Aug. 19: "All the Way Back" (Farrell).

•Gate Theater (tel: 74.40.45).
THEATER — Through August:
"Blithe Spirit" (Noel Coward). National Concert Hall (tel: CONCERT — Aug. 23: RTE Concert Orchestra, Iain Sutherland conductor, Marilyn Hill-Smith soprano. eNational Gallery (tel: 60.85.33). EXHIBITION — To Aug. 24: "Music in Painting"

ITALY

FLORENCE Museo Archeologico (rei: 21.52.70). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "The Etruscan Civilization."

National Library, (tel: 28.70.48).

EXHIBITION—To Sept. 30: "Rabelais: Illustrations from the 16th Centu-Ty to the Present.

Palazzo Piti (tel: 21.34.40).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection: Corot, Manet, Picas-

VERONA, Arenz di Verona OPERA - Ang: 17 and 22: "Attila" (Verdi). Aug. 20: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi). Aug. 21: "Aida" (Verdi).

JAPAN

pieces from Identitsu Ari Gallery: Ori-·Kokuritsu Noh-gakudo (tel:

EXHIBITION - To Aug. 18: "Nob (tel: 214.25.61). EXHIBITION—To Sept. 29: "Modi-gliani Exhibition." Okura Shukokan Museum (tel: 583.07.81).

EXHIBITION—To Aug. 25: "Indian ink Paintings and Ceramics." Suntory Museum of Art (tel: 470.10.73). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Brilliant Cut Glass."

Zeit Photo Salon (tel: 246.13.70).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Tsu-

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Amsterdam Muse-um of History (tel: 25.58.22). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Imagi-nation Seizes Power: a brief survey of European protest movements in the •Koninklijk Paleis op de Dam (tel: 24.86.98).
EXHIBITION —To Sept. 8: "Freach
Bibliographic History in The Nether-lands."

Maison Descartes (tel: 22.61.54). exhibition — To Sept. 27: "Descartes and The Netherlands."

Nieuwe Kerk (tel: 23.64.32).

EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 20: "Out and About in Amsterdam: From the Fairgrounds to the Theater, 1780-1813."

To Aug. 20: "Anarchism in France and The Netherlands." •Rijksmuseum (tel: 73.21.21). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "RemoWesterkerk (tel: 24.77.66).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "The World of Anne Frank, 1929-1945."

PORTUGAL

ESTORIL, Casino (tel: 268.45.21). EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Naive Painting: 19th Anniversary of Albino José Moreira." Music Pestival (tel: 268.39.00).

MIME—Aug. 20: Marcel Marceau.

RECITALS—Aug. 17 and 18: Zuzana.

Ruzickova harpsichord (Bach).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21). EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "S.J. Pepsoe, 1871-1935." •National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556. EXHIBITON — To Sept. 29: "Treasures of Fyvie."

MADRID. Museo Espanol de Arte Contemporáneo (tel: 449.71,50).

EXHIBITION — Through August:
"Luis Tomasello: 1937-1984."

•Museo Municipal (tel: 222.57.32).

EXHIBITION — Through August:
"History of Madrid: XVI-XX Cons-

SANTANDER. Festival [16]: 21.05.08).
CONCERTS — Aug. 17: Paul Kuentz
Chamber Orchestra (Bach, Handel).
Aug. 19: Orpheus Chamber Orchestra
of New York, Alicia de Larrocha piano (Handel, Mozart). RECITAL — Aug. 23: Narciso Yepes guitar, Nicanor Zabaleta harp.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Musée de l'Athénée (sel: 29.75.66).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Chagall, Picasso, Ernst, Klee, Leger and Calder: Tapestries and Engravings."

Pare Lulin (tel: 74.10.16).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Promenades."

Petit Palais (tel: 46.14.33).

EXHIBITION—To Sept. 30: "Montparnasse Belle Epoque": From Chagall to Buffet."

LUCERNE, Festival (tel: 23.35.62). CONCERTS—Aug. 18: Phallip Jones
Brass Ensemble (Bach, Searlath).
Aug. 18: Festival Strings Lucerae, Redolf Baumgartner conductor, Elizabeth Leonskaja piano (Bach, Mozart).
Aug. 19: European Community Youth Orchestra and Choir, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mahler).
Aug. 20: Academy of Ancient Music,
London, Christopher Hogwood conductor (Handel).
Aug. 21: Swiss Festival Orchestra, Jai Belohlavek conductor, André Watts piano (Beethovan, Hindesmith). LUGANO. Villa Favorita (tel: EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "67 Masterpieces from the Museums of Budapest."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel: \$73,13,00); EXHIBITION—To Aug. 31: "Maya: Treasures of an Ancient Confession." detropolitan Museum of Art (tel: EXHIBITIONS - To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."
To Sept. 5: "Revivals and Employtions in European decorative article
Modern: Art Museum of Modern Art EXHIBITON - To Oct. 1: "Kust Schwitters.

WASHINGTON D.C. National Gallery (tel: 737.42.15)
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 2: "Collection for a King: Old Master Palatings from the Dulwich Pieture Gellery" (Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Canaletto) Canaletto).
To Sept. 2: "The Sculpture of folia:
3000 B.C.-1300A.D."

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Dancers

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Electronic Route to Being Your Own Travel Agent

by Roger Collis

T'S half past midnight in Amsterdam. After a business dinner you find a the a business dinner you find a telex from Burnt Plains (nothing scary this time) asking you to attend a meeting in Zurich in the morning instead of flying direct to London as you had planned. Not much hope of raising airport reservations at this time of night, so you hook up your Banana PC to the telephone — either by modem or acoustic coupler — and make a local call that puts you on line to your friendly electropic stiller guide.

friendly electronic airline guide.

After entering your ID you call up a menu of flights around a time you want to travel. Yes, there are seats on the first plane out -KLM at 9:30 — so you book a business-class seat and tell the computer that you'll pick up the ticket at the airport and pay with corpo-rate plastic. (As an experienced traveler you know it is often cheaper to buy a new ticket locally and cash in the unused coupons when you get home). Alternatively, if you had been concerned with cost rather than conve-nience, you could first have called up a menu of fares, along with restrictions that apply, and then matched them with fares available on a particular flight. You could also have booked a hotel and a rental car in Zurich.

This scenario is not entirely futuristic. Electronic guides with this kind of capabili-ty, and accessible to the individual traveler, are rapidly being developed by the two com-panies that dominate the world airline timetable publishing business: the British-based ABC Travel Guides — a subsidiary of the Reed paper group, and the U. S.-based Official Airline Guides (OAG) — part of Dun & Bradstreet, the world's largest business in-

So far, ABC Electronic and OAG Electronic Edition provide access only to fares and schedules; access to seat availability and the ability to make reservations is limited to airline systems, as a rule only accessible to travel agents or major corporations. There are exceptions; for example U.S. travelers can make reservations themselves through TWA's Travelshopper, available through ComputServe. In Britain, you can make reservation requests to four airlines (TWA, Pan Am, Finnair and Qantas) through Prestel, British Telecom's public viewdata system. OAG says it will have a reservation capability in the United States for certain airlines toward the end of this year.

ABC and OAG printed and electronic guides are a valuable tool for the business traveler because, unlike the airlines' own computer-booking systems, they provide impartial information. Airlines, on the other hand, invariably first show you their own direct flights, then the airlines with which they have pool and other commercial arrangements and the connections that give them the best IATA "pro-rate," that is, the most money for the segment.

Says Mike Mullany, director of electronic marketing at OAG in London: "If you ask an airline for a flight on a day they don't fly, they'll suggest the day before or the day after. Some will only show competitors' flights as a last resort or maybe not at all. Or they may offer a devious routing based on a segment which is under capacity." According to John Marchant, marketing services manager of ABC, "A number of airlines have said to me that they don't want people to have access to an unbiased system; they want people to call them up.'

Many travelers aren't aware when they go into a travel agency that they may be offered reservation system they are working with, or that the agency may favor a particular airline because it gets an override commission as an incentive to deliver more sales.

So it is important to be able to control your own travel arrangements. According to

Tony Clarke, London-based area director of OAG, 70 percent of business travelers in Britain are doing just this. A recent survey by the International Airline Passengers Associ-ation, a frequent fliers organization with more than 100,000 members worldwide, 40.5 percent of Americans use a flight guide compared with 32 percent who consult a travel agent and 11.3 percent who use an airline brochure. Outside the United States, 36.9 percent of business travelers choose a flight after consultation with their travel agent and

25 percent after referring to a flight guide. Both ABC and OAG have published airline timetables and fare guides for several decades. They each have worldwide editions. massive tomes that are updated twice a month (OAG publishes a separate North American edition as well) and monthly pocket guides for the individual on the move. ABC has two pocket guides; Europe-Middle East, which contains air and rail schedules and connections to key U.S. and Far East gateways, published in conjunction with

Computer guides offer unbiased information

American Express, and an Asian edition. OAG has three pocket guides, Europe-Mid-dle East, Pacific and North America.

Although ABC and OAG are directly competitive, they tend to be complementary in some respects; most people say that OAG is best for North America, while ABC has the edge in Europe. This was the conclusion of a major European airline that found dis-crepancies in the two guides' published

Useful as they are, neither ABC nor OAG hard-copy guides can hope to keep up to date with the stream of new schedules and fares resulting from deregulation in North America and elsewhere; hence the electronic editions. OAG started in May 1983 and ABC in the last quarter of 1984. Both companies are gradually extending the scope of information. OAG's main gap at the mo-ment is fares between Europe, Middle East, Africa, Central America and the Caribbean. According to Mullany, OAG takes into ac-count every month 125,000 schedule changes (an increase of 30 percent so far this year) and 1.14 million fare changes from a total of 700 airlines. Schedules are updated weekly and fares daily. Airlines themselves can make direct changes to their own data base in the ABC and OAG computers.

Both electronic systems are comparable in content and form and are user friendly. You tell the computer where you are, where you want to go and roughly at what time. You can either target a specific flight, or series of connections, and view the fare alternatives or target a specific fare then view the flights that offer that fare.

The main difference is that whereas ABC electronic is now available only via the public viewdata systems in Britain, West Germany and France and Traviscom Executive in Britain, OAG can now be accessed in the United States and Europe with a local call via any telephone-linked word processor or computer. Both systems are expanding fast. In November OAG plans to add a reserva-tion facility for 30,000 hotels (17,000 in the standably wary about allowing a traveler direct access to their reservation system. Every business traveler would become a putative hacker. Imagine being able to hook up your PC and fill a 747 of your least favorite

TRAVEL

Rolling With Europe's New Rail Technology

by Paul Hofmann

HE first-class railroad ticket from Zurich to Rome was exactly 150 Swiss francs, which at the day's exchange rate worked out to \$58.14. The one-way economy air fare between the two cities would have been \$200.76. Had I rented a car, the trip, what are calculated and the with expensive European gasoline and the tolls, would have also cost considerably more than what I paid at the Hauptbahnhof. that 114-year-old monument to the railroad

Money, though, wasn't the only reason I preferred the train. I had just arrived from the United States, where I had been following the debate about the fate of Amtrak.

The trip to Rome was relaxing and pleasant. New concepts and new technology in European railroading are enabling trains to

compete with the overpriced air services on the Continent (trans-Atlantic air fares are comparatively lower) and with cars and bus-es that must travel on roads increasingly

Clogged with huge trucks.

Taking the 7:04 A.M. from Zurich to Milan and changing trains there, I would arrive in Rome at 5:45 P.M. if I paid a supplement of about \$15, or at 10:50 P.M. without supplement and with time to stretch

my legs in Milan.

However, since I wasn't in any particular hurry, I caught the 1:04 P.M. in Zurich.

There were also trains at 9:04, 10:04, and 11:04 A.M. and at 2:04, 3:04, 4:04 and 9:04 P.M. that would all have taken me to Milan and, with transfers or directly, to Rome.

This pattern of regularly spaced departure times of trains between major cities on the Continent — across national frontiers and in Britain is characteristic of European railroad services. Just as there is a train from Grand Central Terminal in New York to Stamford, Connecticut, say, at five minutes after the hour during nonrush hours, so is there an Inter-City train from Hamburg to Basel at 50 minutes after the hour, or from Brussels to Frankfurt at three minutes to the hour four times a day.
On European railroad schedules Inter-

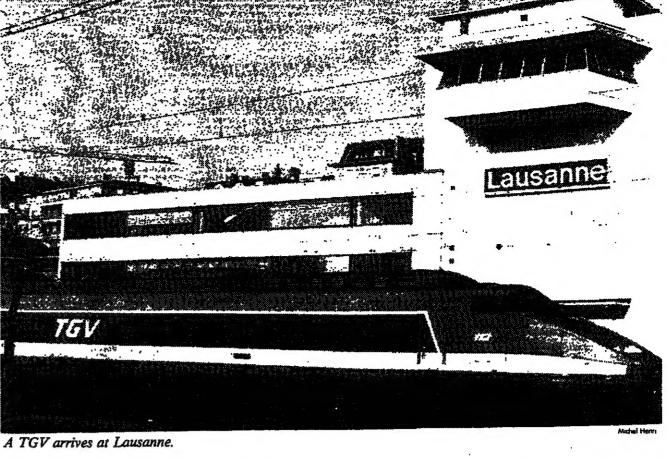
City trains are marked with a special IC symbol. They include first-class and secondclass coaches and often diners or buffet cars. and as a rule use the best equipment available. They go at speeds of up to 75 miles (about 120 kilometers) an hour.

Coaches come either with compartments opening to the lateral corridor, or with passengers seated on both sides of a central aisle. There are small folding tables at windows. First-class coaches have a little more leg room than in second class.

Signboards in station concourses and the signs at gates and tracks frequently identify Inter-City trains with squarish IC logo. ICs are fast and make few stops. Passengers have to pay an extra charge on some of these trains, but those carrying Eurailpasses are exempt. Passengers with Eurailpasses do, however, have to pay supplements for berths on overnight trains, which generally are outside the IC system.

The increasingly close-knit Inter-City net-work, a Continent-wide long-distance commuter system, is about to supersede the elitist Trans-Europ Express (TEE) trains. On the TEE trains, composed only of new firstclass coaches, one has to pay extra charges that may run up to almost 70 percent of the basic first-class fare; seats must be reserved in advance. These luxury trains, introduced in the 1960s are favored by officials of the European Community, executives and other expense-account travelers. The latest advance in the Inter-City sys-

Vitesse (TGV) whereby France has reasserted its lead in rail transportation. The TGVs now run between Paris, Lyons, the French Mediterranean coast, Geneva and Lausanne. The Paris-Lyons-Geneva TGV regularly runs at an average speed of 168 mph.



Tracks and roadbeds are being modified on the Paris-Bordeaux and Paris-Frankfurt routes to expand the TGV services. Railroads in West Germany and some other European nations are also experimenting with new technologies that would permit greater speeds.

In addition to the crack TEEs and ICs, many thousands of other trains, a few still with steam locomotives, move on the European rail network daily — from locals to expresses that link Calais to the Balkans and nmark to Italy.

Majestic Alpine scenery can be enjoyed from Switzerland's Bernina Express (St. Moritz-Tirano) and Glacier Express (St. Moritz-Zermatt), or from the Transalpin and similar trains linking Zurich with Salzburg and Vienna. Most railroads in Spain and Portugal have a wider gauge than the European standard. Trains in southern Europe, especially in second class, are usually more crowded than those in the rest of the Continent.

S for my southbound train from Zurich, A I shared my first-class comparing in with only one other traveler. After the stop in Zug, the small lakeside city that has lately received some publicity as a cozy fiscal shelter, my travel companion walked to the diner. He reported later that he had had a hearty meal of soup, veal, potatoes, and cheese with a bottle of beer at around

The train had just been climbing curved upgrades and was about to enter the 9.4-mile long St. Gotthard Tunnel, a historic achievement of railroad engineering. On the other side of the mountain massif, as we were rolling down the Ticino Valley, I decided to stay over for the night in Lugano. On Eurotrips without any formality wherever they want (in Spain, however, stopovers should

be noted on the ticket by station personnel). Next morning I caught the Holland-Italy Express, which stops in Lugano. This is one of the old-type European long-distance

trains with equipment, sometimes dated, from the railroad companies of the various countries through which they run. The train, which had left Amsterdam the night before and picked up additional coaches in West Germany, was supposed to arrive at 10:20 A.M. in Lugano and depart four minutes later. It did.

At Chiasso, near the Italian-Swiss border, a civilian with an official badge in his lapel walked through the corridor of our coach, glancing into every compartment and saying from time to time "Swiss customs" in Italian and German, without breaking his stride. There was no Italian passport or customs control at all.

Milan, where we arrived at noon, is one of Europe's major railroad hubs. The Holland-Italy Express stops there for an hour as it sheds a few Venice-bound coaches while some others are hitched on. Our coach was shunted from one track to the other, and passengers got out to sip an espresso.

Milano Centrale, the huge terminal comolex that scoffers call Stazione Aïda (likening its bombastic architecture to Verdi's emphatic opera), is a good place for train watchers.

They can see there the Simolon Expres one of the impoverished heirs to the fabled Orient Express, which used to run between Paris and Istanbul. The Simplon Express connects Paris with Belgrade by way of Milan and Venice, and is now often filled with Turkish and Yugoslav migrant workers and their families.

As the Holland-Italy Express was crossing the plains of the Po Valley I went to the buffet car that had been added in Milan. All compartments of the three second-class coaches through which I had to walk were fairly crowded.

cooked and reheated pasta and veal stew with vegetables (at around \$4 the plasticcovered container), ham, sausage, cheeses, other snacks, fruit, beer, small bottles of wine, soft drinks and, of course, espresso. Self-service cars are becoming the norm on the entire Italian railroad network. More and more travelers pack their own picnic bags for the journey, and buy only cold drinks or coffee on the train.

In Bologna uniformed policemen boarded the Holland-Italy Express, and peered into each compartment, seeking out luggage that might look suspicious. This is routine since 15 people were killed and 180 injured in a train tunnel between Florence and Bologna when a bomb, planted by unidentified terrorists, went off just before Christmas.

In Florence many travelers from northern Europe left the train and other people took their place. In Arezzo an elderly couple joined me in my compartment and genially insisted that I taste the Chianti they had brought with them in a straw-covered flask. We were all quite merry when the train arrived in Rome's Termini Station shortly after 7 P.M., a few minutes behind schedule.

Many long-distance night trains in Europe carry coaches with rather spartan berths (couchettes) and sleepers, which are more comfortable. A journey in an individual sleeper compartment, comparable to a roomette in a train in the United States, may cost as much as a business-class flight. There are also sleeper compartments with two and with three berths.

While daytime Inter-City travel is now a rail tourist's best bet in Europe, I myself have a soft spot for slow trains in scenic regions. A personal favorite is the route from Foligno in Umbria to Terontola-Cortona in Tuscany. The 50-mile voyage takes an hour and a half, and the second-class coaches may be of the archaic type with four passengers abreast on a wooden bench. But the vistas from the windows are magnificent: olive groves and vineyards, the hill towns of Spello and Assisi, the city of Perugia and Lake than 2,200 years ago.

Paul Hofmann, a former correspondent of The New York Times, is the winner of the 1985 City of Rome International Journalism Prize. He wrote this article for The Times.

Dancers Continued from page 7

Ryan, who joined in 1981; Bonnie Moore, who joined in 1984 and Susan Jones, who is now the company's regisseur, but who danced with ABT from 1971 to 1978.

Jones, Tcherkassky and McKenzie studied under Day in the days when the school, which she founded with Lisa Gardiner, a former dancer and teacher with the Anna Pavlova Company, included a full-time academic program. Another of her students at that time was Virginia Johnson, now a principal dancer with Dance Theater of Harlem. The scholastic portion of the program, begun in 1962, included music appreciation and dance history courses, but was forced to close in 1977 because of insufficient funds.

Day no longer has the advantage of that holistic approach, yet she continues to develop the gifts of her young dancers. In 1981, as a 17-year-old, McKerrow became the first American to win a gold medal at the Mos-cow International Ballet Competition and Bonnie Moore took top honors the following year in the Prix de Lausanne.

"It boils down to having a certain kind of eye for choosing which pupils to work on," said Day, whose school has about 600 students, 60 of whom she considers "serious dancers." "But to be a good teacher, the most important thing I can say is that you have to think of the other person, the young student, and you have to get satisfaction out of seeing his or her development as a danc-

Situated in the heart of Lincoln Center and New York City's cultural world, the School of American Ballet consistently draws high-caliber students. Although the school is an arm of New York City Ballet. and is the primary source of dancers for that

company, its students have also gravitated across Lincoln Plaza to the Metropolitan Opera House and ABT.

Fernando Bujones, who became a member of ABT in 1972, studied at SAB, as did Elaine Kudo, who joined the company in 1975, Victor Barbee, who joined in 1975. Lucette Katerndahl, a member since 1977 and Elizabeth Carr, who has been with the company since 1980.

There is no set way to audition for Ballet Theater, since the company does not hold open auditions. Dancers sometimes are invited to join the company after Baryshnikov spots someone he considers talented in a regional company. Occasionally, a dancer like McKerrow or Moore is solicited by the company after exceptional showings at competitions. The usual audition course is for a dancer to ask or be invited to take a class with the company, and for Baryshnikov to observe his or her technique then.

Some of the dancers who studied at School of American Ballet said that when they ioined ABT, they had to adjust their training from the neoclassical style espoused by George Balanchine, who directed the school until his death last year, to the classical style favored by ABT.

"The change was a little difficult," said Elizabeth Carr, who studied at the school for five years, was a member of a Balanchineoriented company in Europe for three years, then joined ABT in 1980.

would never be where I am without Sonia and Thor," said Kathleen Moore, who attended the Alabama School of Fine Arts for four years and has been a member of ABT's corps de ballet since 1982. "They didn't only train me physically, and believe

me they did a lot of that. They also gave me : great emotional support base. Sonia would always tell me, 'Dance, don't just go through the motions. Enjoy it because it's a lot of hard work and if you don't enjoy it, it's not

ROVA and Sutowski, both of whom had distinguished dancing careers, A came to Birmingham nine years ago. The program they direct is a residential one. with about 80 students who take both their artistic and academic classes there. Being around their students for so many hours a day, said Arova gives her a chance to develop unusual insight into them and to use that information to better direct their growth.

You groom a dancer like you bring up a child," said Arova, a native of Bulgaria who danced with Royal Ballet in London and was a member of ABT in the 1950s, "You watch them, you talk to them and then you find a way to connect the parts."

One of the staples of the Alabama program is that the school performs several fullength ballets each year, in addition to students giving demonstrations at other schools around Birmingham. That exposure to working on stage instead of in a studio," said Sutowski, gives their students a sense of comfort with themselves as performers that

is unusual in dancers so young.

Arova said that people who hear of the cess of their school often ask "Why Birmingham?" and her response is that seques-tered on the Birmingham campus, they can keep out of trouble and concentrate on what they are doing."

"There are not so many distractions as there are in New York." she said. "But of course once a dancer achieves a certain level, there are very few who would not rather be dancing in New York."

2 1985 The New York Times

Reagan Cutouts and Conventioneers: **Tourism Is Booming in Washington**

by Sandra Salmans

ASHINGTON - Just down the street from the White House, President Ronald Reagan is posing for a photograph with a troop of Boy Scouts from Yarmouth, Massachusetts. Turn the corner, and he is narrowly avoiding a tourist's clenched fist. All told, seven life-size cardboard cutouts of the president have popped up around town, and tourists are invited to pose with them for \$5 a photograph ("Use own camera, \$2").

It isn't much money. But as one cutout concessionaire said, "It's enough to make a

And it adds up.
The 17.2 million visitors who stayed in hotels here last year ate at restaurants, took tour buses and posed with real and ersatz Reagans, contributed \$1 billion to the capital's economy and generated 45,000 jobs, making travel and tourism the second biggest industry here, after the federal government, and making the city one of the nation's

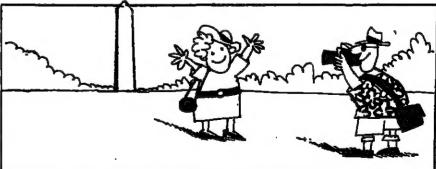
great tourist and travel centers.

By comparison, roughly the same number of visitors generated \$2.4 billion in New York, also one of the country's great tourist and travel centers, confirming that it is a more expensive place to visit. Predictably, too, the international makeup was different. Fewer than one million of the visitors to Washington came from overseas, while New York played host to more than two million foreign visitors. With the strong dollar, that difference helps explain why Washington's tourism, has surged this summer while New York's has suffered a slight decline.

To economists, travelers divide into two important categories - expense-account and other - and the dichotomy may be greater in the nation's capital than else-

The businessmen and women and conven-tioneers stay at \$170-a-night hotels and dine at pink-linen restaurants; they account for more than 80 percent of the rooms of members of the Hotel Association of Washington. D.C. The tourists who pay their own way, on the other hand, often stay in suburbs such as Silver Spring, Maryland, or with family, or come just for the day; they eat hot dogs and visit the free museums.

The two groups rarely meet; convention-eers peak in the spring and fall, and tourists converge on Washington in summer.



Last year, according to the Washington Convention and Visitors Association, one million conventioneers spent about \$630 million while here, which works out to \$630 per conventioneer. By contrast, the 1.4 million tourists who arrived here on bus tours last year spent \$180 million, or \$129 apiece. There's a big difference between the business visitor and the tourist," said Michael Maher of the Restaurant Association

ECAUSE conventioneers and business visitors and even tourists wine and dine a lot, the per capita spending on food and drink in Washington is well above the national average. In 1982, the last year for which census data is available, per capita annual sales by restaurants and fastfood outlets here was \$636; the comparable figure for the United States over all was \$357. The capital ranks first in alcohol consumption. "Due to the out-of-towner, those figures are tremendously skewed, like Las

here. Still, he noted, "They've all got to eat."

'egas's," Maher said. This summer tourists are eating, and sightseeing, and spending handsomely. Guest Services, of Fairfax, Virginia, the sole concessionaire on the Mall and 11 other sites around the city, says sales of food, T-shirts and film were up more than 20 percent last month over June 1984.

"The tourist is terribly important right now," said Jim Pflaging, vice president for marketing and development, who credits a succession of sunny weekends and a splendid Fourth of July for the boom.

Greater numbers of people are crowding on board the buses run by Tourmobile Sightseeing, perhaps the largest sightseeing organization here and one of the city's largest black-owned businesses. Tourmobile, a concession of the National Park Service, was operated by Universal Studios until four years ago, when the entertainment company sold it to one of its executives, Tom Mack.

The service shuttles people around 18 of the capital's main attractioons, on an all-day ticket of \$6.50; other tours are to Mount Vernon, Arlington National Cemetery and the home of Frederick Douglass, the aboli-"We cater to Joe and Jane Tourist, coming to Washington with the kids," Mack said, So

far this year, Tourmobile has carried 78,000

more Joes and Janes than in the same period in 1984, and it is predicting it will have carried 1,950,000 by the end of the year. The number of passengers surges after every presidential election year, Mr. Mack said. It is a good time, too, for the merchants who cater to the tourist trade. Until recently, shopping here tended to mean Woodward & Lothrop, Hecht's and Garfinckel's. But in the last two years more than 100 boutiques and small restaurants have opened a few

and small restaurants have opened a few blocks from the White House, initially in the Old Post Office Building, then next to the newly restored National Theater in a complex called The Shops.

The Shops and the Old Post Office are more popular with Washingtonians than with out-of-towners. "The tourist here is inclined to eat and drink a lot," said Karen Kozemchak, marketing manager for The Kozemchak, marketing manager for The Shops. They're not your serious shoppers." Even so, more than one-third of The Shops' sales in the summer come from visitors, she said. That has helped boost sales per square foot — the key retail measure —

Shops' first year. @ 1985 The New York Times

above projections, to a healthy \$300 in The



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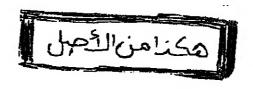
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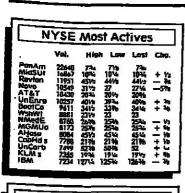










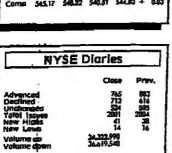


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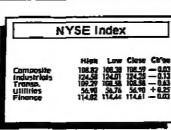
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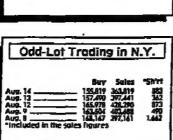
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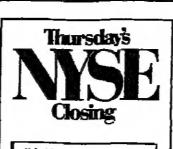
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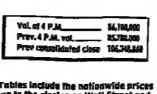


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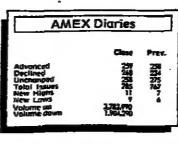


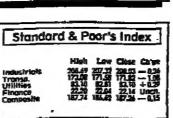


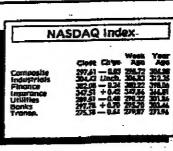
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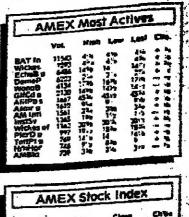
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AMEX Sales



TECH

up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere Via The Associated Press Stocks Edge Higher on NYSE

NEW YORK — The stock market had another case of the summer doldrums Thursday with prices finishing mixed in lackluster trad-

Retail, mining and oil issues were among the gaihers, while computer, chemical, airline and drug stocks retreated.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials finished with a gain of 0.78 to 1.317.76 after the property of the

being up nearly 4 points early in the day. The average has risen three consecutive days, but has gained only 3.47 points over the period. Advances and declines were nearly even on

the New York Stock Exchange. Volume rose to 86.10 million shares from 85.78 million in the

previous session.

The session extended the market's pattern so far this week, in which prices have moved ahead early only to surrender most of the gains later in the day.

The market is struggling to sustain an upturn because Wall Street remains very uncertain about the economy's outlook, analysts said. Since traders are cautious, they are using any runup in prices to take profits, which in turns limits the market's ability to keep a rally going, the analysts said.

Brokers initially thought a host of government economic reports this week might give the market a stronger sense of direction. But with several of the reports already out, the figures

Brokers initially thought a host of government economic reports this week might give the planned a major downsizing of its bus unit.

Revlon fell 1 to 44% after spurting 1½ on Wednesday amid speculation Pantry Pride was appeared to be having little effect.
Oil stocks moved up and some transportation

issues fell after Iraq said its jet fighters demoi-ished Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island in the northeastern area of the Gulf. The

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NEW-YORK - The narrowest measure of

circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks, rose to a seasonally adjusted average of \$601.9 billion in the week ended Aug. 5.

For the latest 13 weeks, M-1 has risen at a

12.5-percent rate of gain from the previous 13 weeks. The Fed has said it would like to see M-I grow between 3 percent and 8 percent from the second quarter through the fourth quarter.

traqi report could not be verified independent

Exxon gained ¼ to 51%, Mobil rose ¼ to 29%, and Atlantic Richfield was up % at 59. But Chevron fell % to 36%.

In the transportation sector, AMR dropped 1 to 47%, Delta Air Lines fell % to 48% and Burlington Northern lost 11/2 to 60.

mulling an offer to acquire Revion. Pantry Pride was off % at 7%.
Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials fell 0.26 to 208.03, and S&P's 500-stock com-

posite index was down 0.15 at 187.26.

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TO BE WELL !-

Listening' to Machinery For the Sounds of Damage

By JOHN HOLUSHA

EW YORK — How do you know if your robot is in a drill bit or milling tool to machine. trouble? A human operator can see immediately when a drill bit or milling tool breaks and can shut the machine down to replace it. But in an automated Tackery, designed to operate around the clock with minimal human tending, unexpected breakage can cause a serious prob-

You could have a beck of a mess if a tool breaks at 3 A.M.,"

Michigan's Industrial said James C. McBain, a researcher at Michigan's Industrial Technology Institute. "The broken tool will keep pounding away mail it is detected."

By listening to the

noises a tool makes.

we can tell when it is

beginning to wear.'

Now there is a relatively new technique being developed that may warn factory managers that breakage is imminent and that may also tell them when a tool is getting dull and needs

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The process is called "acoustical sensing." In addition to giving off noise from the friction of two pieces of

metal coming together that are in the human hearing range of about 20 cycles per second to 20,000 cps, the internal structure of tools emits high-frequency sounds of 200,000 to 1 million cps. As a tool approaches failure, the nature of those sounds changes, almost as if the tool itself were screaming that it is about to break,

When you bend a branch, you can hear cracking sounds before it actually breaks," said Allen Green, technical director of the Acoustic Emission Technology Corporation in Sacramento, California: "By listening to the noises a tool makes, we can tell when it is beginning to wear or that it is going to break." Some sensors, he adds, are sensitive enough to hear the individual crystals in a piece of metal grind against each other as it is

"There is energy released as materials deform," said David Dornfeld, a manufacturing engineering professor at the University of California at Berkeley. If the tip of a tool cracks, that will give a burst of acoustical activity."

The technique is an outgrowth of the space program and was developed as a means of detecting flaws in high-pressure tanks on rockets. It is also being used for nondestructive testing of advanced plastic composite materials.

ACOUSTICAL monitors for machine tools are designed to filter out sound in the hearing range and to focus on the 100,000- to 500,000-cycle-per-second region. Although that is supposedly beyond human range, Mr. Green notes that the procedure is simply a mechanization of what skilled machinists now do on the basis of sound and experience.

"Those old craftsmen could tell by the sound of a tool when it needed to be changed," he said. "We're just applying high technology by masking out the frictional sounds and checking the higher frequencies." The idea, Mr. Domfeld said, "is to get data not clouded by the grunt and groan of the machine."

Most companies now deal with tool breakage problems by a

schedule of preventive maintenance. Based on past events, they change tools before there is much chance of failure. "The attitude in mass production situations is change the tools after the first shift, even if you are yanking them at half their potential life, said Mr. McBain, the researcher. With a routine

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 8):

Japan To Cut **Tariffs**

Market to Open For Computers

TOKYO — Japan plans to abol-ish tariffs on computers and related equipment early next year as part equipment early next year as part of efforts to open its market and reduce trade friction, officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Thursday.

Japan has a growing surplus in this sector, especially in equipment, although its computer trade with the United States is roughly in bal-

Abolishing the tariffs was part of a three-year plan approved last month by the Japanese government in an effort to head off protectionist legislation by the U.S. Congress.

The present tariffs are 4.9 per-

cent for computers and 6 percent for related equipment.

Japanese computer exparts rose 28.6 percent in 1984 to 189.3 billion yen (\$797 million) while imports picked up 43.7 percent to 109.5 billion yen, MITT said.

Equipment exports rose 69 percent last year to 8929 billion yen while imports rose 29.6 percent to 108.6 billion yen. MITT officials said that the Japa-

nese plan will be presented Aug. 22 in Hawaii at bilateral talks with the United States on electronics trade. The talks also will focus on the question of abolishing tariffs on computer parts.
The United States is expected to

maintain its 4.3-percent tariff on computer imports because of Japan's large equipment trade sur-plus with the United States.

Japanese equipment exports to the United States rose 76.6 percent in 1984 to 572.7 billion yen while imports were 87.7 billion yen, up 37.2 percent, MITT said. Japanese computer exports to

the United States rose 29.4 percent to 79.7 billion yen last year against imports of 86.9 billion yen, up 34.5

■ New Technology Age Seen The government said Thursday that Japan has entered a "new age" of high technology and informa-(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)



Brokers on the floor of the Bombay Stock Exchange engage in frenzied trading.

It's 'Buy, Buy, Buy, Buy All Day' At the Bombay Stock Exchange

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service BOMBAY — A typical day on the floor of the Bombay Stock Exchange: about 2,000 frantic, sweating brokers are packed into an immense, sweltering room. They are pushing and shoving each other and everyone seems to be screaming.

This exuberant roar can be heard blocks away. It is the sound of India's latest flirtation with capitalism, and while most financial people are delighted by it, some are worried.

Prompted by the biggest burst of optimism ever to hit the Indian business community, the Bombay Stock Exchange is having a boom unlike anything since the country's independence in 1947. The teji, or buil, has completely vanquished the mandi, or

Stock prices have doubled and even tripled in just the last few months. The volume of shares traded here has more than doubled in six months, to nearly 50,000 transactions a day.

Doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, clerks and torrent of other first-time investors are getting rich. A few years ago, there were fewer than two million private investors in India. Some say the number could grow to 15 million in the next few

years.
"I have never seen anything like this before," said Bhogilal Trikamdas, a white-haired, 70-yearold broker who has been trading stocks for 52

years. "It's buy, buy, buy, buy all day."

Along Dalal Street in the heart of Bombay, there is little doubt about what brought on the euphoria. It was Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's sweeping new economic package of tax reductions, business

incentives and curbs on government regulations.
"We have got a very dynamic prime minister,"
said Mahendra N. Kampani, a broker who serves
on the board of the Bombay exchange. "He has changed the whole psychology of investors in this

While annual economic growth in India has these investors now clearly expect it to rise much more rapidly. And therein, many in the business community believe, lies the problem. They worry that rampant speculation is overheating the Stock Exchange, and that the companies listed — not to mention the economy itself - cannot live up to investors' expectations.

Some fear that high times on the Bombay Stock Exchange - and most other exchanges in India could very quickly crash.

"This boom is not so healthy," said D.A. Parekh, another stock broker, "Not all these investors are mature. They're just buying anything at any rate they can get. If any adverse news comes, like a war

or some other calamity, we're in big trouble."

The thought has created some nervousness among the leaders of the Bombay exchange, M.R. Mayya, its executive director, arknowledged that too many investors were "not taking the long-term

They're out to make a fast buck, and that's where the danger is," be said, adding that the directors of the exchange had lately established machinery to try to dampen some of the specula-

For example, the exchange required a cash down payment of at least 25 percent for any transaction, then recently raised the requirement to 40 percent, provoking a short strike by brokers. The exchange also requires purchasers to take delivery of the stock on the day of settlement.

The disquieting aspect of the boom is that many of the shares are considered overpriced. The priceearnings ratio has reached 30 or more in some cases, Mr. Kampani said.

Without question, the stock market boom seems to represent a remarkable new phase in India's economic history. Beginning with its first presi-dent, Jawaharial Nehru, an English-trained Social-(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Bundesbank Cuts 2 Key Rates By Half Point

By Warren Getler tional Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Bundesbank, trying to give a boost to sluggish West German domestic demand, said Thursday that it would cut its two key lending rates by 1/2 point each. effective Friday.

The discount rate will fall to 4 percent from 4.5 percent and the Lombard rate to 5.5 percent from 6

A senior Bundesbank official had indicated as early as Aug. 8 that a 1/2-point cut in official rates was being seriously considered. The central bank last cut the Lombard and discount rates in March 1983, when the Lombard rate was reduced to 5 percent from 6 percent and the discount rate to 4 percent from 5 percent.

The discount rate is the one at which commercial banks borrow medium term — on a maximum three-month, revolving basis - using Treasury bills as collateral. while the Lombard rate is the one used for emergency, overnight bor-rowing on deposit of securities as collateral

The Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pohl, said at a Frankfurt press conference that the central bank's move to lower the borrowing costs of commercial banks was aimed at encouraging them to offer lower rates to commercial customers, thus spurring private spending and

Mr. Põhi indicated that official West German interest rates could decline further, particularly in light of moderate expansion of the nation's money supply. He noted that the Bundesbank's money stock has been growing at the lower end of its 3-to-5-percent target range for

He cautioned against expecta-tions that the rate cut would immediately boost the depressed labor market. More than 2.2 million workers, or 9 percent of the labor force, were unemployed in July, a post-war record for that month. He said the West German economy was expanding now at an annual, But he predicted that growth for year.

the full year would slow to 2.5 per-cent after 1984's 2.6 percent. The 2.5 percent is in line with government projections.

Analysts said the official rate cuts were not likely to affect significantly the currency markets be-cause the moves had been largely discounted But, they noted, the rate reduction would help currently lackluster domestic demand at a time when export growth was tapering off, at least partly because of the weakening U.S. dollar.

"The Bundesbank's rate cut might give certain support to the dollar, but my view is that it won't basically change the trend of a soft-landing of the dollar," said Franz-Josef Trouvain, chief economist of Deutsche Bank AG, in Frankfurt.

Norbert Walter, chief macroeconomic analyst at the Kiel Institute of World Economy, said depressed sectors of the economy — including home construction, agriculture and certain services — would benefit from the rate reduction, but only after a lag of some two to three quarters. During this time, he said, people will wait to see if rates have

He noted that, with net exports to the United States having generated about a fifth of West Germany's economic growth last year, the Bundesbank was moving fast in both interest-rate and money-supply policy to try to push up domes-uc demand, which has been generally weak, so that it can help offset the slowdown in exports.

"Thursday's decision to cut key rates indicates that rate declines stand a good chance to continue,"
Mr. Waiter said. "Before the
Bundesbank moves to cut the discount and Lombard further, it will test the market by offering security-repurchase agreements at consistently lower rates."

Brendan Brown, an analyst for Phillips & Drew, the London brokerage, said that the Bundesbank may have decided to cut its rates in a deliberate effort to keep the mark weak against the dollar and thus inflation-adjusted rate of 3 percent. secure strong export growth this

Currency Rates

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To Our Readers

Financial markets were closed for holidays Thursday in Austria, Belgium, Chile, France, Greece, India, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Panama, Paragusy, Spain, South Korean and West Germany. Markets will remain closed Friday in Belgium.

U.S. Industrial Output Increased 0.2% in July

By Martin Crutsinger The Associated Press

WASHINGTON - The government said Thursday that output at U.S. factories, mines and utilities edged up a modest 0.2 percent is July, continuing the listless performance exhibited for most of the

The Federal Reserve Board said that the July gain left industrial production just 1.4 percent higher than it was a year ago. By comparison, industrial production grew 12.2 percent in the 12 months ended in July 1984 as the country pulled out of the steep recession. Since that time, U.S. industries,

battered by foreign competition, have found it difficult to make further production gains. This weakness in the manufacturing sector has affected overall

growth. The gross national product, the total value of the nation's goods and services, grew at a barely discernible 1-percent annual rate during the first six months of the The Reagan administration is

predicting that the economy will rebound to a growth rate of 5 percent in the second balf of this year. But private economists say the re-port on industrial production and other economic statistics so far for July do not support that optimism.
Priscilla Luce, an economist at

Wharton Econometrics, said that the weak gains in industrial production should continue for another 12 months

"We don't expect to see a whole lot of strength in the industrial sector until at least this time next year," she said. "It will be the same story of manufacturing weakness as a result of the high dollar and

Larry Speakes, a White House spokesman, welcomed the figures saying, "All in all, we view this as positive news and are encouraged that this news will allow the economy to continue moving forward at a steady pace, without the danger of drastically increasing prices."

The government also said Thursday that Americans took on \$6.8 billion more in installment debt than they paid off in June. The increase was the smallest monthly gain this year.

Analysts said that it could be an indication that consumers have started to cut back on their purchases of big-ticket items because of the high burden of debt they already are carrying.

The report on industrial produc

tion showed the 0.2-percent July gain followed a revised 0.3-percent

124.9 percent of its 1977 base of

Aviation Insurance Industry Foresees Record Losses in '85

By Leonard Sloane New York Times Service .

NEW YORK - The crash Monday of a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet - following two other airline disasters in the last two months -- is likely to result in record 1985 underwriting losses for the internaaccording to U.S. experts.

"We're looking at a new record in terms of losses," said John Bren-nan, president of United States Aviation Underwriters, a consortium of U.S. insurers. "You can easily do a little arithmetic and see that we're losing money." The JAL aircraft itself was inclaims by survivors and estates of

insurance payouts. These sums are on top of the payment of about \$150 million that the insurance industry expects to make for the Aug. 2 crash of a Delta Air Lines Lockheed L-1011 in Dallas, and the \$135 million or so expected to be paid for the Air-

So far this year there have been eight major civil aviation crashes, and insurance coverage on the valtional aviation insurance industry, use of the aircraft and equipment alone has amounted to \$456 million. Those losses - over less than eight months of 1985 - already exceed the record set in 1983, when

> Liability losses for 1985, which have not yet been determined, will add at least \$300 million, and possurance experts. In contrast, worldabout \$600 million.

"This obviously keeps the pres-sure on rates," said Peter O'Grady, president of the Aviation Office of America, another insurance consortium. "One would anticipate that it would continue to push rate

India Boeing 747 crash off the Irish coast on June 23. Both sums are for hull and liability payouts. The Delta crash killed 133 pas-sengers and crew, all 329 people on board the Air-India plane perished.

the amount paid out for bull cover-age totaled \$447 million.

sured for \$35 million, while liability sibly much more, according to inthe more than 500 people killed are likely to add at least \$150 million to

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

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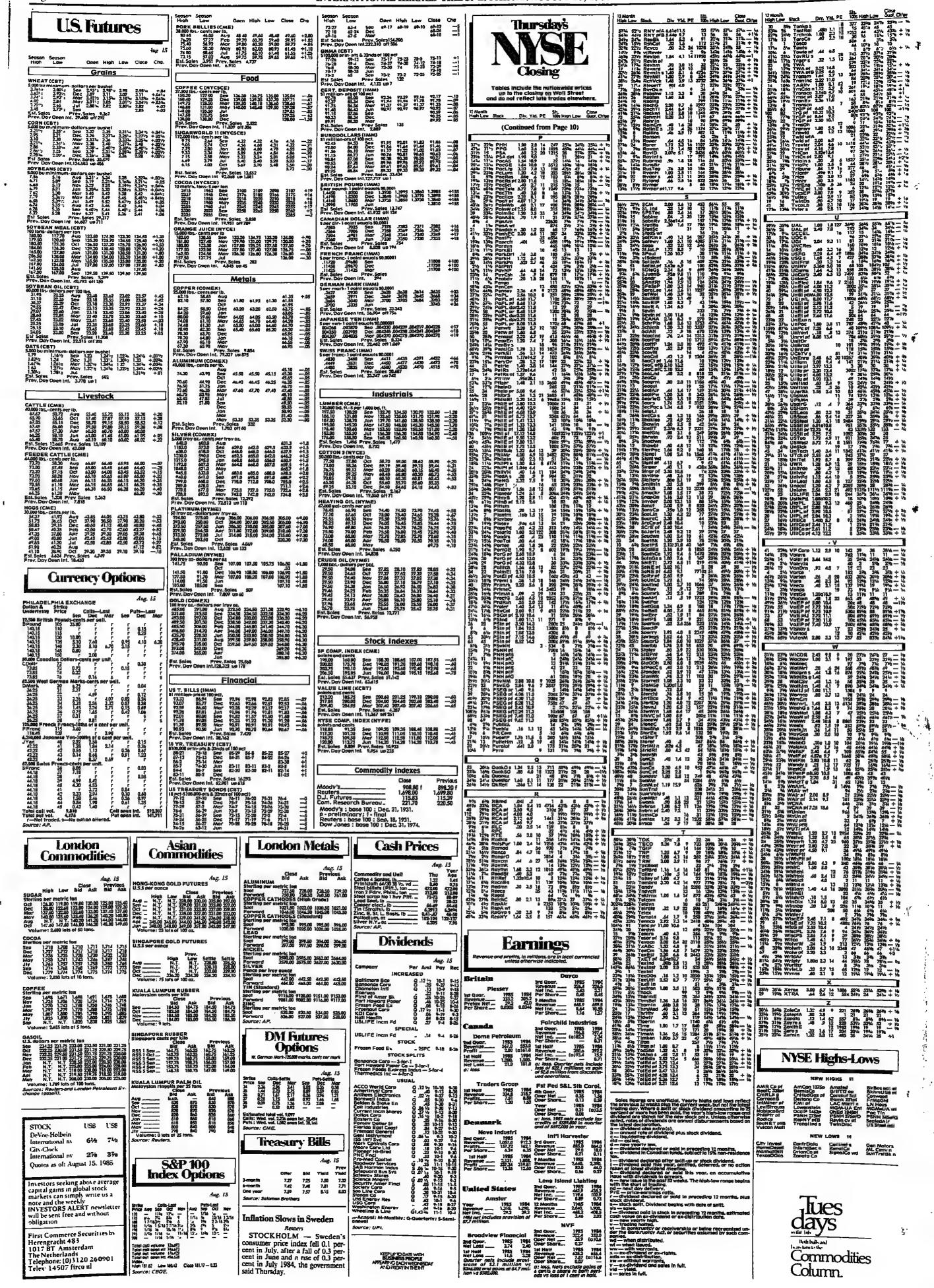
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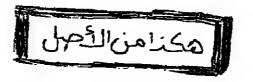
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Airline Group Offers to Buy VIWA's Reservation System

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches tal Authors, said Thursday that it has offered to buy the reservations

Neutral Industry Booking System
Literest Group, said it was ready to
Center the final stages of negotiations" with TWA for the purchase of the Pars Reservation System. Texas Air has urged TWA to give it an option to buy the Pars system

in an effort to make TWA unat-Attackive to Carl C. Icahn, the New York investor who holds 45.54 percent of the New York-based carri-That is one of Texas Air's pro-posals to TWA designed to dilute Mr. Icahn's share in TWA TWA's

board has taken the Texas Air pro-posals under advisement and advisers for both airlines are discussing

TWA has granted Texas Air an option to buy 6.4 million shares at \$19.625 a share that would increase the common stock outstanding to 412 million and reduce Mr. Icahn's percentage to 37.9 percent.

Analysts said that such steps would make Mr. Icahn reductant to buy more shares, since he would tend up taking control of a shell of a company, with Texas Air holding options on the airline's most valu-

The airline group said it sent a letter Thursday supporting its offer to TWA's chairman, C.E. Meyer. Edward Gehrlein, TWA's vice president for sales, said that TWA had discussed joint ventures with the airline group, but "We have never indicated our willingness to

sell the reservation system "We don't view it as a bundle of goods that one sells," he said of the system, "It's an integral part of TWA's structure as an airline.

Bruce. Cunningham, a spokesman for the airline group, said that TWA officials made a presentation on the system to the group in mid-July — a month after TWA agreed to merge with Texas Air.

By Nathaniel C. Nash

defrauding more than 400 banks of

NEWS ANALYSIS

same time indicting a single Hutton

executive. That decision aroused

wide accusations of undue le-

The subcommittee on came of the House Indiciary Committee has subpoenaed tens of thousands

of documents and conducted three

days of bearings. It has found new

documents showing that top Hut-

ton executives were aware that the

firm systematically overdrafted its

bank accounts, and applanded the

But by all accounts, the congres-

sional investigators have yet to turn

up unmistakable evidence that peo-

ple at the very top of E.F. Hutton

promoted practices that, ethical or

not, they knew violated federal law.

The Justice Department agrees.
The new documents add new facts

that would have been considered,"

said Albert Murray, the depart-

ment's chief prosecutor in the case.

But that does not mean the out-

Mr. Murray and other depart-ment officials contend that the

score of new Hutton documents

brought to light do not provide

reason to open a new inquiry on

such grounds as obstruction of jus-

tice or perjury.
William J. Hughes, the Demo-

crat from New Jersey who is chair-

man of the subcommittee on crime

and was one of those who ques-tioned the justice Department's ac-

tions, said this week: "The documents have cumulatively pointed very directly to the extent of knowl-

edge that existed among the top

managers of the company, but we are not prepared to say that the

illegal scheme started in the board

The picture of Hutton at work

was a flattering one. Regional and

branch managers appeared to be

CAISSE CENTRALE

come of the case would have been

any different."

say we told you so.

New York Times Service

Justice Department is beginning to ed handsomely from overdrafting,

For almost three months, con-manded. According to investigations have been toos, warning signals abounded digging into according by RF expessive profits from the securities from to permit the securities from to plead smills.

the securities firm to plead guilty to top managers to possible abuses.

Also included are Northwest Airlines, Ozark Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Pacific Southwest Airlines, Piedmont Airlines, Qantas Airways, Republic Airlines, Singspore Airlines, Swis-sair, USAir, Varig and Western

(Reuters, NYT)

Control Data Says It Plans to Sell

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Control Data Corp. has said that it was seeking to sell a majority share of its supercomputer-manufacturing subsidiary in what analysts called an apparent effort to stem a deepening

financial crisis at the company.

The statement Wednesday followed industry reports that Control Data was seeking a buyer for the entire ETA Systems unit. Richard C. Reid, a Control Data spokesman, said that "for some time" the company has sought to reduce its interest in ETA to 40 percent from 98 percent. But he said that "we have no plans to sell our entire holding."

Some analysts question whether the company is prepared to sell all of its interest in ETA. Disposing of that unit would strip Control Data of virtually all of its leading-edge

preneurial start-up company by the Minneapolis-based Control Data two years ago, is the second-largest supercomputer maker in the United States, behind Cray Research inc., also of Minneapolis.

Industry experts say that the need to find an investor or buyer for ETA is growing because Control Data is unable to provide ETA The airline group, which uses the with the capital needed to keep name NIBSIG, said it was formed pace with Cray's enormous research and development effort.

pressured into sharp practices, now conceded to be illegal. Approba-tion flowed to branches that profit-

while those that did not were repri-

The Justice Department has con-

was an achievement because the

guilty plea provided a precedent

broadening the reach of criminal

practices were distinctly illegal.

possible to obtain.

Greyhound Corp. To Scale Down Ailing Bus Unit

The Associated Press

PHOENIX, Arizona -Greyhound Line announced Thursday that it will abolish 400 management jobs and lay off 1,500 workers to reflect the declining number of travelers

John W. Teets, chairman and thief executive officer of parent Greyhound Corp., said the multiphase program will reduce the bus unit's facilities, fleet and personnel "to a level consistent with the current competitive and economic climate in the in-

tercity bus industry."

The bus unit had revenues of \$730 million last year, or 11 percent of the parent's total. but posted an operating loss of \$1.3 million.

Mr. Teets said that Greybound, as currently structured, was designed to serve the 64 million passengers per year that buses carried in the 1960s. He said the current passenger count has dropped to about 34 million a year.

Phase II of the program involves a reduction in the company's terminals and garage facilities, Mr. Teets said. He said Greyhound currently owns 127 terminals around the country.

COMPANY NOTES

Plessey's Profit for Quarter Ahmad M. Hijazi Joins Texas Eastern Fell 6.7% to £39.2 Million

By Bob Hagerty memational Herold Tribune LONDON - Plessey Co. refiscal first quarter ended June 28,

largely reflecting lower returns from its telecommunicationsequipment business. The electronics company said pretax profit was £39.2 million (\$54.4 million), down from £42 million a year earlier. Net profit de-clined 11.4 percent to £22.5 million,

or 3.05 pence a share, from £25.4 million, or 3.46 pence a share. Sales, however, climbed 9.2 per-cent to £333.2 million from £305.2

The results were in line with Plessey's forecast. Shares in the company closed on the London Stock Exchange at 154 pence, up from 148 pence Wednesday but far below the high of 212 pence early

The company is being squeezed by tougher bargaining from its big-gest customer, British Telecom-munications PLC; by heavy product-development costs and by sluggish sales of military-commu nications equipment in the Middle

cations equipment acquired in 1982 rieties

for £33 million, showed a loss of £3.8 million in the first quarter. That was more than the year-earlier ported Thursday that its pretax loss of £2.9 million, but Peter Marprofit slipped 6.7 percent in the shall, Plessey's finance director, said Stromberg's loss for the full year should be much smaller than last year's £20-million deficit.

> Stromberg recently laid off about 200 of its 1,800 workers. Mr. Marshall conceded that Stromberg still had not won any big orders from the seven regional telephone companies that dominate the U.S. market. The unit continues to rely on sales to smaller phone compa-

Along with Rockwell International Corp. and ITT Corp., Ples-sey is bidding for a contract valued at around \$4 billion to supply the U.S. Army with a battlefield communications system. The other bidder is a partnership of GTE Corp. and Thomson-CSF of France. Mr. Marshall said it could be several months before the U.S. government awards the contract.

semiconductor sales, Plessey's operating profit from microelectronics and components slipped just 9 percent to £4.3 million. Mr. Mar-shall noted that the company spe-Plessey's Stromberg-Carlson cializes in custom-made microchips unit, a U.S. maker of telecommunirather than the mass-produced va-

By Brenda Erdmann nonal Herald Tribune LONDON - Texas Eastern Corp. has recruited Ahmad M. Hi-

jazi, to serve as director, international affairs. From his base in the oil company's headquarters in Houston, Mr. Hijazi will assist the company's operating groups in matters relating to negotiations, agreements, joint ventures and project development, primarily in the Middle East and

the Pacific Basin. Mr. Hijazi has more than 24 years of experience in the petroleum industry, having most recent-ly been with Gulf Oil Corp. as manager, Middle East and Asia government agreements. Prior to joining Gulf in 1975, he spent 15 years as legal adviser and special assistant to the managing director of Kuwait Oil Co.

During his time with Knwait Oil, he was a participant in OPEC negotiations relating to governmental participation in oil industry operations in countries in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Coun-Svenska International Ltd. said

Despite the worldwide slump in that Hans-Eric von der Groeben will head a representative office to be opened Sept. 8 in New York as the first step in the establishment of a New York branch.

Texas Gas Exploration Corp. has appointed Michael J. Phelan vice president, international, Mr. Phe-

Record Losses

(Continued from Page 11)

levels up, but we're going to wait

The crash in Japan was covered

by insurance written primarily by

Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance

Co. and other insurers in the Japan

About three-quarters of this was

then resold to reinsurers in other

countries. More than half of the

reinsurance was handled by

Lloyd's of London. The rest went

to reinsurers in other countries, in-

Aviation insurance experts note

that the amount that may be recov-

ered from an airline after a crash is

often limited by various international agreements. The limits are

based on the origin and destination

on liability for passengers traveling on internal flights in Japan.

There is believed to be no limit

cluding the United States.

of each passenger.

Aviation Pool.

Korb Quits Pentagon To Join Raytheon

WASHINGTON - Lawrence J. Korb, the Pentagon's overseer of the all-volunteer force for the past 41/2 years, is resigning Sept. 1 to become vice president for corporate opera-tions at Raytheon Corp., the Defense Department said Wednesday.

Raytheon, based in Lexing-ton, Massachusetts, is the ninth-largest military contrac-tor in the United States and a major supplier of electronic, communication and missile components. Mr. Korb, 46, a professor and former Navy flight officer, joined the Reagan administration in 1981.

lan, formerly a consultant in Jakarta, will be based in Houston and will be responsible for coordinating the company's international exploration operations through offices in Melbourne and London, He succeeds R.G. Furse, who retired.

London Interstate Bank Ltd. has appointed Steen Tage Langeback, a Danish lawyer and businessman as a director, bringing the number on the board to eight.

Merck & Co., a U.S. pharmaceu-ticals and chemicals company, said Albert D. Angel has been elected Albert D. Angel has been elected vice president, public affairs, effective Sept. 1. Mr. Angel, who will move to Merck's headquarters in Rahway, New Jersey, currently is in Hoddesdon, England, as chairman and managing director of two Merck units, Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd. and vice president of Dohme Ltd. and vice president of Merck Sharp & Dohme (Europe) Inc. Mr. Angel will be succeeded by John V. Burke, who joined Merck Sharp & Dome from G.D. Searle & Co. in June 1983.

Nashua Corp. has named Barry Blackburn managing director of its British unit, Nashua Copycat Ltd. Nashua, a U.S.-based maker of coated paper, computer products, office equipment and photofinishing supplies, said he succeeds Doug Sawyer, who returns to a senior marketing post in the United States. Mr. Blackburn was managing director of Nashua's South Af-

rican operation.

Citibank said Pat Buckley has become the officer in charge of its branch in Cork, Ireland, succeeding David Costelloe, who has been named head of Citibank's corporate banking group in Zambia.

Midland Bank PLC said John R. Skae, currently company secretary of Dowty Group PLC, is to become group company secretary of the bank later this year on the retire-

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FORBES EUROPE



Japan to End **Some Tariffs**

(Continued from Page 11) tion that will benefit both the corporation and the consumer, The Associated Press reported from To-

Economic planners, in an annual government white paper on the Japanese economy, said that the private sector will lead the country into this era of information-related and service-oriented industries.

"The challenge for the future," the report said, "is to realize the potential of the new type of economic growth. This will be accomplished by calling on the will of the private sector, not waiting for the hand of the government."

The government, however, can promote the economy's growth by deregulating industries to allow the private sector to "display its full vigor," as well as promoting creative research and development, the report said.

The importance of computer software cannot be exaggerated in a highly informatized society," the paper said, and "the second base of the new growth age is service and ... consumption expenditure."

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NEW YORK — A group of 24 ber airlines; including Texas Air Canada, Aerolineas Argentinas, Priticipal Priticipa

Air New Zealand, Alitalia, British Airways, British Caledonian Air-ways, Iberia, Japan Air Lines, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, and system owned and operated by Trans World Airlines The airline group, called the Lufthansa.

Most of ETA Stake

technology.

ETA Systems, set up as an entre-

Allianz Lebensversicherungs AG, the fire Stuttgart-based insurer, said the earlier. the first half than it did a year Group for work on its Harcourt

mess for the full year to

match 1984's 12.55 billion DM. Bear, Steams & Co., a Wall Street brokerage partnership, said it has decided to make its first public offering of stock and debt securities. The firm said it may sell about 15 percent to 20 percent of its equity to the public.

and sell more cars this year than in

1984. The company said it pro-

Stattgart-based insurer, said the earlier.

Value of new business fell in the first half to 5.7 billion Deutsche lia said it will take a 20-percent to take over the \$4.4-billion insurmarks (about \$2 billion) from 6 share in an onshore oil exploration ance annuity business of Baldwinbillion a year earlier. It said it ex- contract on China's Hainan Island.

not disclosed. Guinness PLC said it has ac-proaching deadline, according to quired an additional 955,000 ordistate insurance officials in Indiana nary shares of Arthur Bell & Sons and Arkansas. PLC. Guinness said its latest purchases raise its holdings in the has agreed, subject to shareholder Scotch whisky distiller to 17.15 mil-approval, to acquire the Elson's Group of companies in the United lion shares, or 12.97 percent of the BMW said it expects to produce

Terms and value of the accord were

total outstanding.

Hongkong Land Co. said it son's operates 189 newspaper and ciff whoms in hotels, airports, office awarded a contract valued at 23.6 gift shops in hotels, airports, office duced 40.1 percent more motorcy-million Hong Kong dollars (\$3.02 blocks and rail stations and whole-cles and 19.1 percent more cars in million) to Bachy Soletanche sales magazines and books.

Congress, Like Prosecutors, Has Trouble Fixing Blame at Hutton

from bank accounts that were

made late in the day. Mr. Morley

recommended that each branch es-

timate this amount and "add the

United Corp., which was seized by regulators in 1983, apparently will

not be accepted because of an ap-

W.H. Smith & Son PLC said it

late deposit estimate to your daily draw down calculations. Mr. Morley sent a copy of the memo to Mr. Lynch, who was then chief financial officer. The return comment read, "Good memo -if I were a manager I would double the

estimate, Ton. It was the clearest indication so far that Mr. Lynch was aware of the aggressive overdrafting prac-

tices. Mr. Lynch has declined to "But the Lynch document in and of itself does not reveal a crime," said Mr. Murray, the Justice De-partment's chief investigator in

The key offense to which Hutton pleaded guilty in the criminal information on May 2 was a scheme to defraud its banks by creating huge amounts of float out of bank funds without their knowledge or con-sent Float is uncollected money in transit from one bank to another and the vast amounts generated by the Hintton scheme - said to be as much as \$270 million a day - had no relation to the firm's normal or

By generating this float, the firm obtained interest-free use of bank funds, which totaled millions of dollars. At the same time, officials point out that using the float on a gional vice presidents, detailing the point out that using the float on a practice of drawing down deposits company's own funds is not illegal.



Robert Fomon, chairman of E.F. Hutton & Co., at left; and

law. Before the plea, the prosecu-tors said, certain overdrafting prac-tices were not clearly illegal, and thus convictions of individuals in By pleading guilty to 2,000 counts of fraud, as Hutton's chaircourt would have been almost imman, Robert Fornon, chose to have Mr. Murray, the chief prosecu-tor, said that for top Hurion offi-cials to be convicted, a jury would Hintion do, the Wall Street house faces the possibility that under U.S. securities laws, it could be banned have to find that they knew such from the mutual fund business. Securities regulators in several states Members of the congressional have said they are reviewing the subcommittee dispute that contensituation for possible violations of state statutes, and the Securities tion. They argue that a person does not have to know he is violating the law to be convicted of a crime. But and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange are in-Mr. Morray maintains that the lack vestigating possible violations of

The difficulties encountered by

In the memo, which was released

congratulated the firm's Northeast

of legal precedent in overdraiting securities or exchange regulations. makes that contention tenuous. Before May 2, when the guilty plea was entered, there was no de-Congressional investigators have found the memos from Hutton's fined line of illegality," he said. files frustratingly inconciusive.

"Now there is a line you can step Some of the memos are cryptic.

over where you cannot say, 'I didn't. Some contain brief scribbled comknow.' If you now intentionally ments and opinions from top mancreate float in the banking system, agers. Others refer to banking practhen you may be prosecuted corpo-tices that bordered on illegality and rately and individually for a are now clearly prohibited as a rescheme to defraud."

are now clearly prohibited as a rescheme to defraud."

eme to defraud." In order to get a corporate guilty the subcommittee, which is not limplea, the Justice Department granted immunity from prosecution to some middle-level Hutton execuited to courtroom rules of evidence. in establishing individual culpabiltives who otherwise might have ity is illustrated by an April 30, 1981, memo from George L. Ball, been indicted. then president of Hutton.

"After granting all kinds of middle-level executives immunity, the Justice Department found there was no one higher up to prosecute," Aug. I, Ball — now president of said one attorney familiar with the Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. —

George L. Ball, former president of the securities firm. regional director, Bob Witt, for the "superb" performance his offices. had in March of that year. "How did Rick manner to generate a 48 percent profit margin?" Ball asked, referring to an unidentified subordinate of Mr. Win's. "Was it large-

ly legal interest profit?"
What do we make of that word "legal," " said one congressional investigator. "Does that mean Ball knew there were illegal profits being made?"

> her the memo. ' Hutton's current vice chairman, Thomas J. Lynch. In March 1981, Thomas P. Morley, Hutton's cash

Mr. Ball said he did not remem-Another document involved manager, drafted a memo to re-

Scranton, Pennsylvania.

expected balances.

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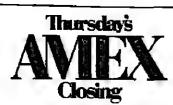
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The International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica present a Special Conference on The International Business Outlook, Christ Church, Oxford, September 19-21, 1985.

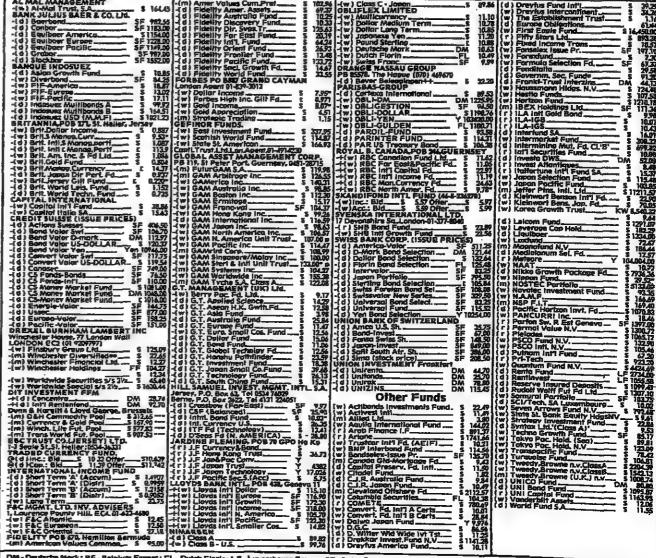
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) August 14, 1985

ADVERTISEMENT



Dollar Off in U.S., Europe on Rate Concerns

NEW YORK - The dollar closed lower again Thursday as bearish sentiment for the U.S. cur-rency reasserted itself. Dealers said that markets focused on the likeli-hood of lower U.S. interest rates in coming weeks to combat continu-

ing sluggish economic data.

Dealers said the Federal Reserve's report of a weak 0.2-percent gain in July's industrial production and a slowdown in consumer credit pressured the dollar, which ranged between 2.7550 Deutsche marks and 2,7750 DM for much of the

"It appears that the dollar is in a guificant decline," said Jill Cotter, international currency analyst at Prudential Bache. Other dealers, however, pointed out that trading was slow and that the bearish tone of the market may have been exag-gerated by the thinness of trading. The currency closed at 2.7590 DM, down more than 2 pfennigs from Wednesday's close of 2.7825, at 8.4350 French francs, down from 8.5075, and at \$1.4020 against

Day holiday. dollar fell through the important the Bank of England that it intend-2.76-DM downside resistance ed to resist any pressure for early cuts in U.K. interest rates. The cen-

fore recovering slightly. The half-point cut in West Ger-man key lending rates was already discounted and lent no support to seven days, at 112 percent. the dollar, dealers in Frankfurt In London, the pound closed at said. They said the Bundesbank \$1.3960, up a cent from its Wednesrate cuts, the first since March day close of \$1.3825. It slipped 1983, were long overdue and were anticipated by operators.

Some said the cuts could under-

the British pound, down from line the softer outlook for the dollar

\$1.3890. It fell to 236.75 Japanese by highlighting much higher U.S. yen from 237.730 Wednesday and interest rates, seen as responsible for slowing U.S. growth. Most op-In earlier trading in Europe, the erators expect the U.S. currency to dollar closed in London at 2.7610 retest the 2.72-DM level in coming DM, down 1½ pfennigs from the days, they said.

opening and more than 2 plennigs
below Wednesday's close of 2.7890.

In Frankfurt, the currency was ond-quarter U.S. gross national fixed at 2.7667 DM, down nearly 3 product figures due next Tuesday, pfennigs from Wednesday's fixing dealers said. Economic data reof 2.7930. In Zurich, the dollar fell leased so far has led to anticipation to 2.2755 Swiss francs from 2.3045, that the earlier figure showing Markets in Paris, Milan and Brusgrowth of 1.7 percent in the quarter sels were closed for the Assumption will be revised to about 1.3 percent

ay holiday. The pound, meanwhile, firmed London dealers noted that the against the dollar on a signal from tral bank took the unusual step of

In London, the pound closed at against continental currencies. however, falling to 3.8545 against the mark from 3.8590. (Reuters, IHT, UPI)

Loan Scandal

TAIPEI - Prime Minister Yu Kuo-hwa accepted Thursday the resignation of Loh Jen-kong, the second economics minister to step down this year over a scandal involving 7.7 billion Taiwan dollars (\$190.2 million) in illegal loans approved by a savings and loan insting and growth.

Loh Jen-kong

Taiwan Aide

Resigns Over

Mr. Yu appointed the deputy finance minister, Li Hung-au, 58, as Mr. Loh's temporary successor.

On Wednesday an investigative committee said Mr. Loh and several other officials should share responsibility for the scandal involving the Tenth Credit Cooperative, a banking arm of the Cathay Group.

Mr. Loh's predecessor, Hsu Liteh, resigned in March, and a num-ber of other government officials have been fired or reprimanded for dereliction of duty in the affair.

The inquiry committee said Tenth Credit's illegal loans began years ago and reached 7.7 billion dollars in February before the goverament took over its operations. The investigators said government officials were aware of the illegal

Chen-chou, has been sentenced by

American Express, Lloyds Agree on Cash Machines "American Express is under great pressure to pull off sharing deals like this to avoid losing business to such rivals, said Michael Visa says it has commitments to press spokesman, said the company Lafferty, editor in chief of Retail Banker International, a Londonbased trade paper. But he and many bankers say American Ex-press probably will find it difficult to persuade more big banks to cooperate, largely because American Express is viewed as a dangerous

American Express card holders to withdraw cash from about 900 ma-Eurocheque, a Brussels-based chines in Britain. The service is due organization controlled by Europeto begin in December 1986, and Lloyds is to collect a fee for each an banks, has ambitious plans for expanding its own international cash-dispenser network. For this The agreement comes a year after American Express announced a similar accord with Credit Lyonmillion holders of eurocheque cards will be able to withdraw cash nais of France covering 600 of that bank's machines. It also comes as from dispensers in four European

eurocheque International and Visa Visa, based in San Francisco and International are rushing to build up networks allowing their card holders quick access to cash in for-eign countries.

bring the total to 11,000 machines in 30 countries.

MasterCard International. a New York-based organization, is more slowly developing such an international network.

American Express says about 4.500 machines accept its cards, but nearly all of them are in the United States. Aside from seeking foreign banks to open up their networks, the company is setting up its own machines in its travel offices as summer, it has promised that 15 well as in airports, railroad stations and other tourist centers. Eight such machines are operating in Europe, and the company projects 75 by the end of 1986.

The machines are available only owned by U.S. banks, says that to card holders who have signed up more than 4,500 machines accept for the program and received code its cards for such transactions, numbers used to activate the machines. So far, about 3 million of

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is holding talks with banks in other European countries. He said the company especially wants agreements in West Germany, Italy, Spain and Scandinavia. But American Express faces some heavyweight opposition. Eckart van Hooven, a managing direc-

peatedly warned that the U.S. company is potentially a powerful competitor. In London, the top credit-card official at a major bank said:
"Most banks are now pretty wary of American Express's intentions The worry is that the company will use its card operations to poach

tor of Deutsche Bank AG, has re-

banks' best individual customers. American Express's Mr. Duncan rejected such fears. "In some areas we compete; in some areas we collaborate," he said. "I don't think we're a threat to the banks."

Floor is Bustling at Bombay Exchange 'Listening'

ist, India basically has looked to

By Bob Hagerty International Herald Tribine LONDON - American Express

Co. and Lloyds Bank PLC announced Thursday an agreement

that marks a significant advance in

the race to set up international net-works of cash-dispensing ma-

Lloyds, Britain's fourth-largest

bank, has agreed to allow overseas

Private wealth and business decisions long have been viewed as sus-pect in the vast government bureaucracy, which for years has regulated virtually every decision made by the country's biggest cor-

porations. India's wealthiest industrial companies may be run and even partly owned by Indian business executives. But a much larger share is held by government-owned banks, and insurance and invest-

ment companies. The turn toward the private sector as a source of growth in India began a few years ago, with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Her son, chosen to succeed her after her assassination last Oct. 31, has greatly

accelerated this process. Mr. Gandhi has reduced income, inheritance and corporation taxes. He also has freed all but the wealthiest companies from myriad licensing requirements.

Regulations were lifted from the a truck company can produce cars.

Rockwell Gets \$8-Billion B-1 Pact

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force, moving to complete the congressionally authorized purchase of 100 B-1 bombers, awarded Rockwell International Corp. an \$8-billion contract Thursday for \$2

Rockwell, the prime contractor for the plane, had earlier received

Thursday's contract covers the basic plane, but does not include the

money for the first 18 planes and delivered the first production

four jet engines that each requires or the sophisticated avionics

systems that they use. Those components are acquired from other

The B-1 program is projected to cost \$28.2 billion, meaning that

The B-1, designed to evade dense Soviet air defenses and to destroy

strongly reinforced targets, is considered the replacement for America's aging fleet of B-52 bombers. The first B-52 entered Air Force

each plane carries an estimated price tag of \$280 million. This makes

version of the bomber to the air force on June 29.

it the most expensive aircraft in U.S. Air Force history.

manufacturers under separate contracts.

textile and drug industries.

and a cement company can pro-Perhaps more important, businesses now expect even greater rethrough an obstacle course of govlaxation of government controls erament bureaucrats.

of electronics and other goods, across the board. For the first time, To Machines

(Continued from Page 11)

repetitious process, companies can predict statistically when to change tools to minimize interruption of

But when the goal is automated flexible manufacturing, there is no opportunity to build a data base. Flexible machines operate on instructions from a computer, and could, theoretically, never perform the same operation twice. Each hole produced by a drilling machine, for instance, could be of a different depth and through a different kind of material. Managers would be unable to predict breakage without some means of check-

ing the condition of the tool. According to the researchers, acoustical fault detection is moving out of the laboratory and toward practical application. "Although it is not as easy as it appears in technical papers, I think we are at the point of implementing these sen-sors in the industrial environment," Mr. Dornfeld said. "Fracture detection and chip formation will be

THE EUROMARKETS

Market Firmer as New Perpetual Emerges

PLC's issue Thursday of a \$500million perpetual floating-rate note was the main feature of a day that saw most Eurobonds advancing about % to ½ point in generally lackluster trading, dealers said.

The issue, which ranks as primary capital, came two days after \$200 million from an initial \$150 Standard Chartered PLC an-million because of strong demand. nounced plans to exchange up to \$300 million of its existing perpetu- 281: against Wednesday's 2712, but al floaters for new notes to be treat- this is still well inside the 40 basised as primary capital.

Expectations, as yet unrealized, that other banks would follow suit sche mark sector, dealers said that had focused interest on perpetuals, prices were only marginally helped

issue, which pays 4 point over the count and Lombard rates, which

Midland's earlier primary capi- floaters up to 10 basis points high-

Also in the floating-rate sector. lead manager Credit Suisse First Boston announced that Wednesday's 15-year issue for Bank of Boston Corp. would be increased to It was quoted at a discount of

point selling concession. With the exception of the Deut-

by Thursday's announcement of 15-Dealers said the new Midland point cuts in the West German dis-

LONDON — Midland Bank tal perpetual eased 10 basis points. er, though overall turnover was LC's issue Thursday of a \$500- to 99.60/65 from 99.70/75 kept down by market holidays in parts of continental Europe. Dealers said prices were also little affected by the larger-than-ex-

> and June U.S. industrial data, announced along with the anticipated 0.2-percent July rise. "Our market just seems to want to remain firm at the moment, whatever the U.S. data," one dealer said, noting that U.S. money-sup-

pected upward revisions of May

ply figures due late Thursday would have to be way out of line with expectations to affect the Eurobond market. However, he noted that the mar-

Sales in Net 100s High Law J P.M. Chige

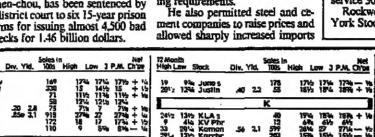
loans but took no action. ket had been boosted slightly be-Tenth Credit's chairman, Tsai fore New York opened by a rumor that U.S. industrial-production fig- a district court to six 15-year prison The cuts, plus a small increase in ures would show a 0.2-percent drop terms for issuing almost 4,500 bad retail interest, helped push mark for July rather than the actual rise. checks for 1.46 billion dollars.

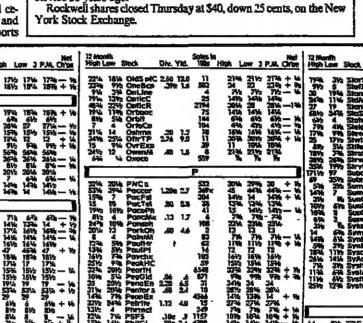
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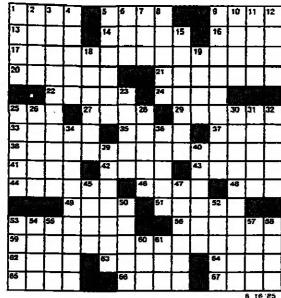
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O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee RAWLD HEGIT IF YOU'RE GOING TICPED TO ACT LIKE A SKUNK JUST MAKE SURE THAT NOBODY DOES THIS. **ASANUE**

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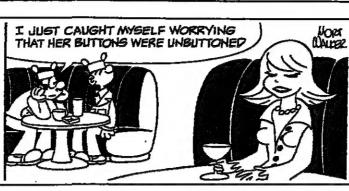
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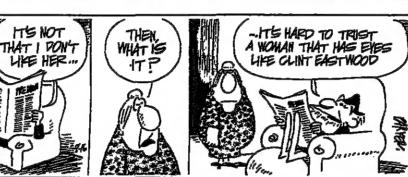


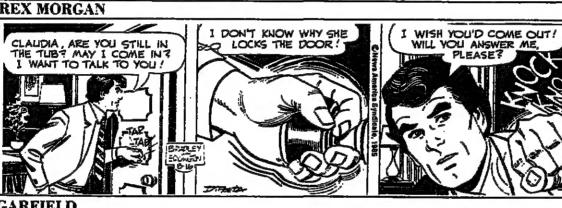






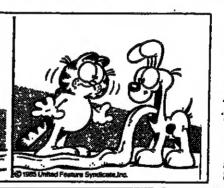












BOOKS

ARROGANT AUSSIE: The Rupert Murdoch Story

By Michael Leapman. 288 pages. \$14.95. Lyle Stuart Inc., 120 Enterprise Avenue, Secaucus, N. J. 07094.

Reviewed by Bill Hogan

THE executive editor of The New York Times, A.M. Rosenthal, once characterized the Australian media tycoon Rupert Murdoch as "a bad element, practicing mean, ugly, violent journalism." Of Murdoch's New York Post, the Columbia Journalism Review concluded: "It is a social problem — a force for evil." The columnist Mike Royko, who jumped ship the minute Murdoch took over the Chica-go Sun-Times, offered the opinion that no selfrespecting fish would care to be wrapped in a Murdoch-owned paper. What is it about Murdoch and his brand of

journalism that inspires such outpourings of emmity? The answer is spread throughout this new biography by the British journalist Mi-chael Leapman, Murdoch may be pleaty arrogant, but it's his ruthlessness in business and recklessness in journalism that have turned so many against him. His enemies list is loaded with an unusually large number of former friends, employees and business associates; familiarity with Murdoch and his methods

judging from this book, breeds contempt.

Murdoch, as Leapman notes, has some appreciation for the dimensions of his image problem. In 1981, as he was tantalizingly close to sealing a deal for The Times of London, he went before members of its editorial staff in an attempt to assure them he wasn't all that awful.
"I can sell myself to you," he sheepishly told them, "as the least of the alternative evils."

Leapman, a former U.S. correspondent for

The Times (he left when Murdoch bought it), interviewed more than a hundred of Murdoch's detractors and defenders, although his narrative reflects the relative scarcity of the latter. The stories behind Murdoch's climb to prominence and power are told, more often than not, through the voices of the vanquished and victimized. Many of these episodes are downright hair-raising.

Nonetheless, "Arrogant Aussie" is not a Nonetheless, "Arrogant Aussie" is not a hatchet job. Leapman's approach, considering that his subject declined to cooperate, is admirably evenhanded, even though the portrait that emerges is far from flattering.

Throughout most of the book, Murdoch

seems to be in perpetual motion: hiring, firing, wheeling, dealing, wheedling, browbeating, anling for some way to ambush or bamboozle his rivals. He seems to relish his don't-mess-



Solution to Previous Puzzle



with-me reputation, almost as much as delive; A ing comeuppances. "Someone can beat you up or run over you." he once said, "but if you don't give them a few bruises in return, they can do it to the next person who comes along.

Leapman provides fascinating, and telling, glimpses of Murdoch's childhood and early career. His father, Sir Keith Murdoch, had built a career in Australian journalism from the bottom up. He shipped his son off to Geelong Grammar, the most exclusive boarding school in Australia greet though water Rugert didn't in Australia, even though young Rupert didn't want to go. For eight years, whenever Rupert returned to the family's country estate, he had to camp out in a garden hut lacking heat destricts and manager water. The was allowed electricity and running water. (He was allowed inside the house for showers.) Such a regimen. Sir Keith believed, would make Rupert into a worthy heir by strengthening his character and

On the death of his father in 1952, Rupert then 21, took charge of the family's evening and Sunday newspapers in Adelaide. In 1958 he bought a local television station, and two years later invaded the Sydney television market. In the late 1960s he picked up Britain's best-selling Sunday newspaper, the News of the World, and a foundering daily. The Sun.

After snatching up three newspapers in Texas in 1973, he launched the National Star, a clumsy imitation of the National Enquirer. Nobody paid Murdoch much attention, though, until he bought the Post in 1976 and, soon after, acquired New York Magazine and the Village Voice. He bought The Times of London and its sister paper, the Sunday Times, in 1981, the Boston Herald American (which he renamed the Boston Herald) in 1982, and the Chicago Sun-Times in 1984.

The truncated title of the Boston paper ans an apt reflection of Murdoch's way of doing business. He has never been comfortable, with American editors, who seldom adapt very well to his management style. His most trusted lieutenants nearly always have been veterans of Australian and British tabloid journalism.

To illustrate Murdoch's idea of journalism, Leapman points to a pre- and post-Murdoch study of the Chicago Sun-Times by Northwest-ern University's Medial School of Journalism. Under Murdoch, the Sun-Times had more pictures, more coverage of crime (especially rape) and more stories on entertainment, celebrities, accidents and disasters.

Murdoch came to have faith in this formula with the success of The Sun, which he trans-formed into Britain's biggest-selling newspa-per with the help of high-voltage headlines, photographs of bare-breasted women and circulation-boosting bingo games. His efforts to repeat The Sun's success in the United States, however, have largely failed. Advertisers apparently do not want to spend much money reaching the readers Murdoch's formula attracts. (Leapman repeats the perhaps apocrya; phal story of the Bloomingdale's media buyer who, when Murdoch asked why the store didn't advertise in the Post, said: "But Rupert, your readers are my shoplifters.")

These days, Murdoch is reshuffling his empire to make way for the acquisition of six major-market television stations from Metromedia. He has long dreamed of forming a fourth network in the United States. As the Canadian media baron Roy Thomson once said, owning a television station is a license to print money.

So read Leapman's book, but don't weep. Murdoch will probably be laughing, longer than any of us realize, all the way to the bank.

Bill Hogan writes for The City Desk, a Washington news bureau for magazines. He did this. review for The Washington Post.

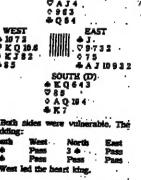
BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

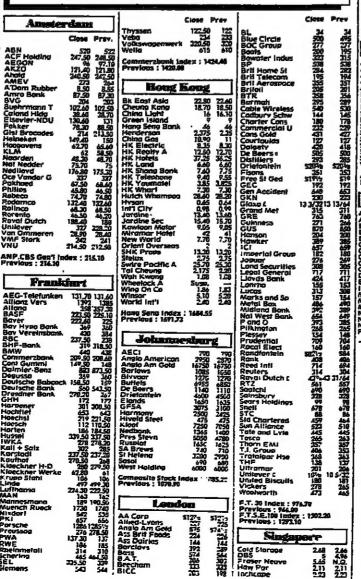
ON the diagramed deal, South found the best line of play. In four spades, South received the lead of the heart king and made the first key play by ducking. When a heart was continued, she finessed the jack successfully and made the second key play by leading a club from dumy.

This trapped East in a Morton's Fork position. He chose to spend his ace by playing it and then returned a diamond. South finessed the queen, runof play. In four spades, South

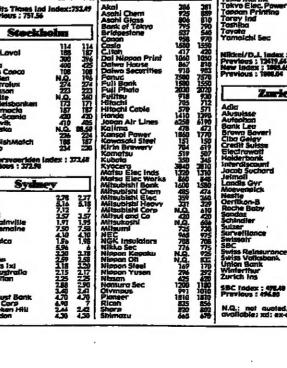
ning a very slight but neverthediamond was a singleton. West won with the king and the con-tract was safe. The remaining



Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 15 Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated



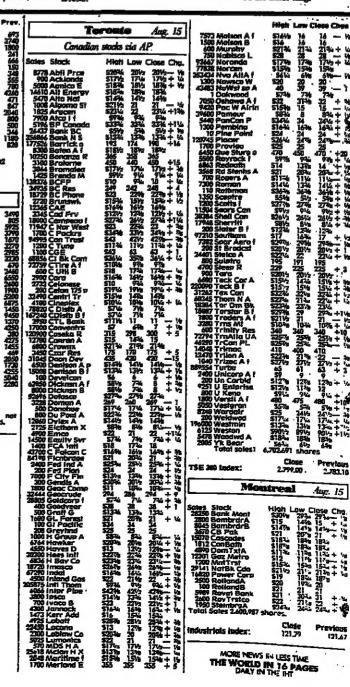


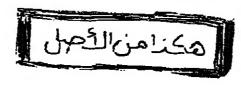


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Raines gave Montreal its victory in

league homer: Ron Cey hit a grand

slam for the Cubs.
Astros 7, Giants 5: Dickie Thon's

three-run homer as a pinch hitter in

the seventh broke a 3-3 tie and

Houston won in San Francisco.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Thon later singled in a run, but the

Astros' Nolan Ryan lasted only

three innings and failed to win for

Padres 4, Reds 1: With two out

in the third inning in San Diego, an

error by Cincinnati shortstop Dave

Concepcion was followed by Terry Kennedy's two-run single and

Graig Nettles' two-run double.

Pitcher Dave Dravecky improved

his record against the Reds to 6-1. Yankees 10, White Sox 7: In the

American League, Ron Hassey sin-gled in two runs in the ninth to win

the game in Chicago, and possibly saved the job of New York's man-

Before the game Martin an-

nounced that he had canceled a mandatory workout scheduled for

Thursday by the team's owner, George Stembrenner, when the

White Sox took a 7-6 lead in the

eighth, it seemed certain that Mar-

tin, who has been fired by Stein-

brenner three times in the last sev-

en years, would incur his boss'

wrath once again.
"We needed to win," said Has-

sey, who hit two home runs Mon-

day in Chicago and a third in the

second inning Wednesday.

Dan Spillner started for Chicago

in place of Tom Seaver, who had

back spasms Wednesday morning. Bine Jays 4, Rangers 1: Dave Stieb pitched a four-hitter in Ar-

lington Texas, and Jesse Barfield

drove in two runs and scored one for Toronto, Steib retired 11

straight batters beginning in the

in three runs, one with a homer, to

each hit two-run homers against

Kansas City as the Red Sox, with a

league's season-high 21 hits, ended a five-game losing streak. Wade Boggs, who went 4-for-6, regained

the league batting lead from Kan-

sas City's George Brett, .360 to

Mariners 1-6, Angels 3-1: Al

Cowens drove in three runs with a

Lazorko in the second game in Se-

attle. California won the opener in

the 12th inning when Rod Carew

doubled in one run and Ruppert

Red Sox 16, Royals 3: Bill Buck-

beat Cleveland in Baltimore.

ager, Billy Martin.

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SPORTS

The Arbitration Game And Its 100% Solution

By Murray Chass New York Times Service earned \$50,000 one year, \$300,000 the next Tony Pena went from \$72,500 to \$365,000. Fernando Valenzuela increased his income from \$350,000 one year to \$1 million the

Lollar, Pena and Valenzuela are exhibits A, B and C in the owners' case for wanting a 100 percent cap apper on increases players could gain in salary arbitration. They also are exhibits A, B and C in the players' argument against allowing the owners to impose that cap.

The players, of course, won that particular dispute, which is why they now are running baselines again instead of walking picket

A study of salary-arbitration cases in recent years shows clearly why the owners wanted to establish the maximum increase and equally clearly why the players opposed their effort. There is money to be made in arbitration, and there is money to be lost.

The introduction of salary arbitration into baseball in 1973 our salary.

Charked the first time the players

Lollar's salary.

their contract disputes with the clubs. Before that, a player accept-NEW YORK - Tim Lollar ed what the club offered, or he refused to report to spring training until he got something more, a tac-tic that did not always work well.

By itself, arbitration might not have become so costly for the owners. But since free agency began in 1976, the two procedures combined have played expensive games with club treasuries. In 10 years of arbitration cases

the system was not used in 1976 and 1977 - the clubs have won 103 times, the players 86. But both sides know that when a player goes to arbitration, he virtually always wins. If he and his club negotiate a contract before the hearing, the salary more often than not winds up being closer to the figure the player submitted for arbitration. If his case is heard and he loses, he nevertheless wins because the club has probably submitted a higher figure than it wanted just to make its case a more likely winner.

In the last three years, 23 players, winners and losers, have emerged from arbitration with more than a 100 percent raise over their previ-

Lollar's salary soared 500 pergained any bargaining leverage in cent from 1983 to 1984. Rudy as compensation for a ranking free

Here, from the last three years of basehalf's salary arbitration, are the players who gained increases of more than 100 percent.

Player 1983	salary	salary	over 100%	Player Lonnie Smith	salary 240,000	salary 500,000	over 100% 20,000
Tim Lollar Rudy Law	\$50,000 37,500	\$300,000 220,000	\$200,000 145,000	Roy Lee Jackson Jim Barr	75,000 135,000	155,000 280,000	5,000 10,000
Tony Pana Mookle Wilson	72,500 90,000	365,000 325,000	220,000 145,000	1984			
Steve Howe Dámaso Garcia	100,000	325,000 400,000	125,000 140,000	George Frazier Paul Householder	125,000 72,500	425,000 200,000	175,000 55,000
Fernando Valenzuela Bobby Castilio	350,000 65,000	1,000,000 185,000	300,000 55,000	Juan Bonilia 1985	130,000	325,000	65,000
Joe Price Doug Bair	85,000 200,000	210,000 450,000	40,000 50,000	Dave Schmidt	115,000	344,000	114,000
Dan Petry Pedro Guerrero	175,000 275,000	390,000 600,000	40,000 50,000	Mike Scioscia Doug Sisk	165,000 110,000	435,000 275,000	105,000 55,000
Mario Soto	295,000	625,000	35,000	David Palmer	162,500	375,000	50,000

Law's leaped from \$37,500 to \$220,000, a 487 percent raise; Pena's jumped 403 percent, Moo-kie Wilson's 261 percent (\$90,000 to \$325,000), Steve Howe's 225 percent (\$100,000 to \$325,000) and Damaso Garcia's 208 percent (\$130,000 to \$400,000). Then there was Valenzuela, whose pay rose "only" 186 percent but reached the \$1 million mark after he had earned \$350,000 in 1983.

In all, the 23 players who bene-fited from arbitration by more than 100 percent cost their clubs a total of \$2.2 million over the 100 percent mark. If their salaries had only doubled, they would have collectively earned \$6.5 million; instead, they earned \$8.7 million. So now the owners know how

foolish they were in 1981 for insist-

al compensation so badly they forced the players to strike for 50 days. Before long, though, the owners realized the system was meaningless and, in the view of some, distasteful because a club that was not involved in the free-agent transaction wound up losing a

Now they have eliminated the procedure, remaining with only amateur draft picks as compensation, and the names of Joel Skinner. Danny Tartabull, Steve Mura, Tom Seaver, Tim Belcher, Donnie Moore, Tom Henke and Argenis Salazar are forever linked in trivia. For trivia and posterity, the pro-

fessional compensation selections: Skinner (from Pittsburgh) by the Chicago White Sox for Ed Farmer (who signed with Philadelphia); Tartabull (Cincinnati), by Seattle

for Floyd Bannister (White Sox); his \$325,000 salary, he very likely Mura (St. Louis), by the White Sox would win it. for Steve Kemp (Yankees); Seaver (Mets), by the White Sox for Den-Wehrmeister already has been a nis Lamp (Toronto); Belcher (Yankees), by Oakland for Tom Under-

wood (Baltimore); Moore (Atlanta), by California for Fred Lynn (Baltimore); Henke (Texas), by Toronto for Cliff Johnson (Tex-Perconte, a Seattle second baseas) and Salazar (Montreal), by St. Louis for Bruce Sutter (Atlanta). Remember, too, the names of Mike Armstrong, Jack Perconte

and Dave Wehrmeister. They were recalled from the minors just be-fore the strike, all of their clubs not him back the same day the Yankees necessarily having good intentions, summoned Armstrong, presum-Privately, in fact, sources on the ably to avoid paying him part of his Player Relations Committee say that if Armstrong files a grievance against the Yankees, for recalling give him the right to become a free

winner. He pitched two and onethird scoreless innings of relief for the White Sox in the first poststrike game and emerged with his first major league victory since 1978.

man, was sent to the minors earlier in the season, one day short of the three years of major league service that would have required his approval to be sent to the minors \$165,000 salary. However, that day was the one Perconte needed to him the day before the strike so agent if the Mariners want to send they would not have to pay him on him down outright again.

Welch Wins His 8th On 5-Hitter; Streak For Dodgers Hits 6

LOS ANGELES — Bob Welch Chicago. Winning pitcher Bryn Smith, 14-4, hit his first majorbecame the Dodgers' first pitcher since Fernando Valenzuela, in 1981, to win eight straight games, throwing a five-hitter Wednesday night for a 5-0 victory over the Atlanta Braves that ran Los Angeles' winning streak to six.

Welch's shutout, in which he struck out eight and walked just one, also ran to 52 the Dodger pitching staff's streak of consecutive innings without allowing an earned run.

In the third inning a botched bunt play, what the Braves' third baseman, Ken Oberkfell, called "mass confusion," led to the Dodgers' first two runs.

Welch led off with his first extrabase hit in two seasons, a one-hop double to the left-field wall of which he said, "I was just as surprised as anybody else."

When Mariano Duncan bunted down the third-base line, pitcher Craig McMurtry charged off the mound, spun and aimed a fast ball toward third base. But somewhere in mid-delivery, he belatedly dis-covered that Oberkfell had left the

bag unoccupied.
Oberkfell was yelling for McMurtry to throw to first base, while catcher Rick Cerone was yelling for a throw to third - until he. too, realized that was no one there.

What to do? McMurtry threw toward the only person he saw: Joe Amalfitano, the Dodgers' thirdbase coach, who ducked McMurtry's bullet but never stopped windmilling his right arm as Welch scored. In the lifth, Welch walked and

scored again, on a wild pitch, and in the eighth he reached base a third time when he faked a bunt and singled to right.
"That's the key to having a good year," said fellow pitcher Orel Her-

shiser, "when your batting average is higher than your earned-run av-At the moment, Welch, who is

fourth inning.
Orioles & Indians 4: Fred Lynn and Mike Young each hit two-run homers and Rick Dempsey drove batting 231, is the only Dodger who can make that claim. He lowered his ERA to 1.67 with his fifth complete game in his last six starts. ner hit a grand slam in Boston and Dwight Evans and Steve Lyons Phillies 2, Mets 1: In New York,

the Mets' nine-game winning streak ended when Philadelphia reliever Don Carman escaped a bases-loaded jam in the ninth by getting Keith Hernandez, the maor-league leader in game-winning RBI, to ground into a game-ending double play.

With two on and none out that inning Carman replaced Kevin Gross, then threw Ron Gardenhire's sacrifice into right field, allowing one run to score and leaving hit pitching of Jim Beattie and Jack men on second and third. But after an intentional walk, Carmen got Wally Backman, on a 13-game hitting streak, to ground back to the mound for one out and Hernandez bounced into a 4-6-3 double play. Hernandez has 19 game-winning RBI this season, but is 0-for-7 the last two games with runners in scoring position. He stranded nine Wednesday night.

Ron Darling was the loser, al-though he gave up only five hits in seven innings; he last won on July

Expos 8, Cubs 7: Run-scoring seventh-inning singles by pinch-hitter Scot Thompson and Tim

Jones singled in another. A's 5-7, Twins 6-4: Mike Davis hit a two-run homer and doubled in a run as Oakland won twice in Minneapolis, In the first game,

Brace Bochte's two-run homes helped Don Sutton get his 292d victory in the majors. Tigers 4, Brewers 3: Lance Par-

rish drove in two runs and Nelson Simmons homered for two as Detroit won in Milwaukee. Danny Darwin lost his 10th straight, a Brewers record. (LAT, UPI, AP)

Powerboat Sinks Just Short of Record LONDON - The British powerboat Virgin

Atlantic Challenger, attempting to break the re-cord for fastest sea crossing of the Atlantic, foundered Thursday off the southwestern tip of England, within hours of its goal.

All nine crew members had gotten onto two life rafts and were picked up by the British cargo ship. Geestbay, a spokesman for the attempt said. Two Royal Navy helicopters were in the area to pick up the crew from the freighter.

The Challenger sent a mayday at 6:20 P.M. saying it was sinking in 12-foot (4-meter) seas 138 miles (222 kilometers) off the southwestern coast of England. It was less than two hours away from the Scilly Isles, its destination, on the fourth day of its race from New York Harbor.

Before running into bad weather, the Challenger was reported on course to cut two hours off the 1952 record of 3 days, 10 hours and 40 minutes setby the liner S.S. United States.

Organizers said the mayday was received by the West German cargo ship Bridgewater, which was 30 minutes sailing time away. The Challenger's radio went silent after sending the distress call. About an hour before, the boat's sponsor, Rich-

About an four perore, the boat's sponsor, kirdard Branson, millionaire head of Virgin Records
and Virgin Atlantic Airlines, radioed from the boat
that they were running into bad weather.

"The weather is getting worse again, and we are
not able to go flat out, so it will be a close-run
thing," Branson, 34, told Press Association, the
British domestic news agency.

The 65-foot launch had spent most of the morning criting through wayes of 3 to 6 feet as it cruised

ing cutting through waves of 3 to 6 feet as it cruised at 45 knots, or 52 miles per hour. It rendezvoused with the navy vessel Green Rover to take on fuel for the final leg of the journey.

Navigator Dag Pike had declared by radiotele-

phone that the boat "has taken everything we have thrown at it. The only weak link seems to be the crew," which was exhausted. "We are as confident as we have ever been that

we will make it." Branson said then. "I think we have a very good chance. The weather isn't so good at the moment but I think we can cope with it." On the voyage the crew had encountered a fuel tank leak that forced making an emergency refueling stop Wednesday, some engine trouble in rough seas and, early in the journey, a change of course to avoid colliding with a school of whales. (AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD ...

Transition

RASERALL
Assurican Rangue
TEXAS—Recalled Durayne Harry, pitcher, from Tular of the Texas League.
FOOTRALL
National Profital League
(NDIANAPOLIS—Acceired Matt Koffer, quarierback from the Buffale Bilts for an undisclosed draft sick.
All NNESOTA—Staned Brion Holloway, detensive and, Col Milke Jones and David Leafus, rouning backs, and John Holmet and Gras Smitt, delansive linemen.

United States Football Leasus ARIZONA—Acquired Derek Hollway, Wide receiver, and Ray Sentley, (Inebacker, from

NOCKEY

New Jersey—Stoned Pot Conacher, conter, Greg Evitushevski, right wins, Kirk
Acteon, gootle, kan Persuson and Alichel Seiduc, defensemen.

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores Konsos City 911 808 801— 3 8 8 Sester 59: 218 82x—14 27 9 Block, Beckwith (1), Jones (3) and Sund-berg; Hurst and Gedman, Suitivan (8). W—

AMERICAN LEAGUE AMERICAN LEAGUR
(First Gatte)
Octional 919 802 126—5 18 1
Minnessels 988—8 4 1
Surface Onfiverson (8) and Health: Smithson, Howe (6) and Solas. W—Sufface. 12-4. L—
Smithson, 13-10, HR—Column. Boothe (9).

Cark, Reed (4), Esserry (7) and Sanda, Willord (9); Flongach, Shell (4) and Dernpsey, W—Flongach, 2-2 L— Clark, 1-3. Sees (5). HRs—Cleveland, Thornton (16). Baltimore, Young (18), Lynn (19), Dempsey (7). McCotty, Rije (4), Ontiveres (8) and Heath)
Parhupal, Filson (7), R. Dovis (7) and Soles.
%—Ric. 1-1, L—Portugal, 6-1, Sw—Ontiveres
(5). HR—Cockland, M. Dovis (22).

re. Nunez (12) and Kearney, W-

Beatile, Lezoria (7) and Scott Kearney (8). W—Beatile, 5.5. L—Zohn, 2.2. HR—Scottle.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Dorsett, NFL Cowboys Agree to Pact

THOUSAND OAKS, California (AP) — Holdout running back Tony aborsett, who only a week ago called the Dallas Cowboys "double-crossers," was to return to training camp Thursday to sign a new five-year contract with the National Football League team.

Dorsett's agent, Whit Stewart, negotiated the contract with the Cowboys' president. Tex Schramm, on Wednesday after another agent, Howard Slusher, had encouraged Dorsett to hold out at least two more

Schramm would not release details of the deal but a source reported

that it included deferred money that Dorsett, a nine-year veteran who is the sixth most prolific rusher in league history, can not touch until his career is over, and that it took care of a \$500,000 loan the team had given Dorsett. According to the Dallas Morning News, the contract provides Dorsett with a \$6 million annuity and a lucrative real estate deal.

Mistrial Declared in Tulane Case

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Defense lawyers, who earlier refused to ask for a mistrial for former Tulane basketball star John Williams, changed their minds Thursday, asked for a mistrial and got it. Judge Alvin Oser scheduled a new trial on sports bribery charges to start on Sept. 9.

Assistant District Attorney Bruce Whittaker said he would appeal the

Defense lawyer Michael Green, who earlier lost a bid to have charges against Williams dismissed, said he asked for the mistrial because of what he said were repeated violations of court orders by the prosecution to provide evidence that might help the defense.

For the Record

Scottish golfer David Robertson, who twice previously has been disqualified from tournaments, was banned for 20 years and fined \$7,000 by the European PGA Touring Committee for "incorrectly placing his ball on the green" during last month's British Open.

Dietmar Moegenburg, West Germany's Olympic high jump gold med-collifornia hist pulled out of this weekend's European Cup track and field meet in contioner Moscow because of a back injury. The first World Cup men's downhill ski race to be run in Las Lenas. Argentina, was postponed because of winds reaching 120 kilometers (75

The first world class auto raily ever held in China, a 5,470-kilometer (3,400-mile) race from Hong Kong to Beijing, will be run next month after a two-year delay caused by a lack of funds, organizers said. (UPI). miles) per hour.

Ouotable "Tm not mad. But he also said he would overtake Toronto" and "when a vice president of a corporation says he can meet his quota without Los Angeles having his men work overtime and then doesn't meet his quota, he's not naving its men work overtime and then doesn't make his product her hoteless going to be vice president for long." George Steinbrenner, reacting to the going to be vice president to long. George Stationard, reasons to the Houston Atlanta decision by his manager, Billy Martin, to cancel a practice the New York Yankees' owner had ordered

Baseball

berg; Hurst and Gedman, Sullivan (8). W— Hurst, 8-9. L—Block, 8-12. Hrs—Konsas City, McRoe (10), White (17). Beston. Evons (13). Buckner (13), Leons (4).

(First Game)
billiorale \$18 600 600 602—3 12 2
leaftle \$00 600 100 100—1 7 1
McCoskill, Clibern (8), Moore (12) and Terento 801 818 802—4 8 8
Texos 965 980 086—1 4 8
Sifeb and Whitt: Hough, Schroldt (8), Henry
(9) and Petralli, W—Stieb, 11-8 L—Hough, 11-

New York 828 818 714—18 72 7 Chicago 912 208 825—7 14 2 Whitson, Shirtey (4), Fisher (8), Righetti (9)

wyterson, smrary (4), Planter (4), Report (5), Westmester (7), Gleaton (7), Jomes (8) and Fisk W—Pister, 4-1, L—Jomes, 4-1, 5v—Righetti (22), HRs—New York, Hossev (9), Maltingty (26), Chicago, Guillen (1), Fisk (32). MATIONAL LEAGUE

Manfred 198 419 295—8 16 2
Chicage 164 819 001—7 8 2
9. Smith, Burke (7) and Butero, Nicosia (9);
Fontenol, Screeten (4), Brusstor (8) and Do-Vis. W—B, Smith, 144, L—Screenen, 3-1, Sy-Burke (5), HRs—Montreal, Webster (5), Su-

Houston 281 860 301—7 8 3
See Prancisco 280 802 802 82 9 9
Ryon, Hauthook (4), Dowley (7), Smith (9)
ond Bolley (Gott, Dowls (7), Minton (9). WHeothook, 1-1. L.—Dowls, 2-7. Sw-Smith (19),
HRS-Houston, Thon (3). Son Francisco.
Orleader (7),

Philadelphia 985 095 181—2 7 2 New York 09 895 895—1 4 1 K. Gross, Carmon (9) and Virani; Dorillas, AcDowell (8) and Carter, VI—K, Gross, 12-9.

Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE

62 43 .513 — 67 45 .509 ½ 44 .49 .566 5 55 56 .495 13 52 60 .464 16½ 13 76 .303 34

York — Kenny Brodie describes profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and his circle of friends as its streak came to an about the profit of nearly \$1.5 million until himself and himself and himself and himself and himself and himself and hims

ting syndicate that collected a to bet on it." They also liked the enough, it made mathematical syndicate that collected a to bet on it." They also liked the enough, it made mathematical pick Six at Longacres for \$340,000; a \$764,284 payoff at Sportsman's idea of betting big. "One of our sense to bet big money in an effort a Super Bet at Maywood harness Park near Chicago and six-figure guys had always wanted to put to win. The sheer size of their bank-

Sheriff, would say how much money was

spent for about 80 players to walk the coals,

although Sheriff said Robbins was paid from

a budget for consultation fees.

bonanzas at many other tracks \$100,000 on a race." Brodie said, roll would give the syndicate an Last month, as the jackpot for across the country.

Last month, as the jackpot for the Super Bet started to build durate. track. The concept finally paid off ing the harness meeting at Sports-at Sportsman's Park. ing the harness meeting at Sports-man's, Brodie returned to Chicago.

> per-exotic wager, the Super Bet, our stat work, and we both felt it that consisted of two exactas and a was going to be a long siege," he and lost \$80,000 in two nights of betting. Then, on the third night, he I was betting when a guy wearing a handicapped the three cheap races and concocted a play that consisted of 30 combinations in one exacta, 20 in another exacts and 120 combinations in a triple — 72,000 combinations altogether at \$1 apiece. When they hit for the record \$764,284, the syndicate was off and

running — and making headlines.

They hit a Twin Trifecta at Waterford Park for \$247,000; a Twin ment." Tri at Delaware for \$149,000; a

work shirt came up to me and said. real belligerently. You're going to have to get on another line and give other people a chance to bet! Brodie was perplexed. "Do you work here?" he asked. "I'm the president of the track," said Billy Johnston. "And you guys from Philadelphia aren't going to come here and get special treat-

It was the theater of the bizarre." He finally came to understand that Johnston was barring him from betting because the track wanted to drawing card.

ners craved anonymity. Some of them were starting to resent Brodie, who was putting up relatively little capital but hogging the spotlight. So instead of lighting, the syndicate surrendered and split apart.

ed. He had wanted to correct the impression that he was part of some sinister monolith instead of a bunch of straightforward gamblers.

"On the night that we were barred," he said, "I had handicapped for an hour and a half on a trotting circuit I'd never seen before. There are live and one-half million possible combinations in the Super Bet, and I bet 40,000 of

"We weren't covering the board. We weren't betting any locks. We were really just a bunch of guys



Tom Foley, the Phillies' shortstop, was upended by Wally Backman, but his throw got the double play in the ninth inning that ended the Mets' nine-game winning streak Wednesday.

The Philadelphia Syndicate Made It Big, and Busted Up

By Andrew Beyer Washington Post Service

bet on anything." Indeed, the four young men from

Philadelphia were typical gamblers in most respects. They had misspent their youth at poker tables and race tracks. They had taken a fling in the stock-options game. They bet dogs and trotters and, They bet dogs and trotters and, Brodie said, "If there had been cockroach racing anywhere, we'd have been there.

But Brodie and his pals were not entirely typical. For a period of a few months, they were the biggest horse bettors in the United States the mysterious Philadelphia bet-

The Associated Press

can be called that, began after midnight for

Tomey, who conducts "positive impact

seminars" between seasons, said the fire

walking "will help our players in the class-

room, personal life and may even help us as a

team, although we have no delusions it will

But Greg Tipton, a junior from Thousand Oaks, California, said he pictured it "as a

Nose guard Al Noga, a sophomore from Honolulu said, "I really was afraid. On the outside, I was saying, 'Go for it.' But inside I was teiling myself, 'No way.'"

walk across a pit of hot coals.

make us a great football team."

satanic ritual.

HONOLULU — This practice session, if it

coach, Dick Tomey, then wanted them to stunt."

group was barred from betting at Sportsman's Park and that muchpublicized event touched off disagreements within the syndicate that finally caused its breakup. But the gamblers surely will be back in action in new alignments, and similar syndicates will be born, because Brodie and his partners showed what big profits can be made from modern-day exotic wagering.

The Philadelphia syndicate had a simple philosophy. "We always "We got buried," Brodie said, thought it was great," Brodie said, "But everybody saw the strength of "if you could gamble with the per- what we were doing." centages in your favor. If something looked good, we'd always try an exotic wager had grown large

good spot." Opportunities for that wager at Sportsman's Park.
The tracks began to offer exotic

The track had introduced a su-

arose as tracks began to offer exotic wagers — such as the Pick Six and the Twin Trifecta - with jackpots that kept growing day by day if no triple. When he thought the time one hit them. Last winter, when was right. Brodie flew to Chicago Suffolk's Twin Tri jackpot grew to hundreds of thousands of dollars, Brodie said he flew to Boston with one partner and a huge bankroll. Brodie handicapped, the partner dealt with the mathematics of playing so many combinations and they made a \$105,000 bet on the Twin

Tri.
"We got buried," Brodie said.

They saw that if the jackpot for

Some Football Players Get to Have All the Fun At the University of Hawaii, They and Coach Have Some Hot Times Tomey refused to allow reporters and phoriching blocks of time" for his players. And Tipton, after emerging from the 12tographers to watch the fire walk Tuesday foot-long (3.6 meters) fire pit, said, "Satan was nowhere to be found. What I found was because press attention "would distract from

the University of Hawaii's football players.
And that was not the hardest part: their to be injured. It's certainly not a publicity the potential within myself to do things I've never dreamed of." Noga, who made 12 trips across the strip of He said he got the idea from attending a hot embers, said, "The first time I did it my feet felt it a little, but I didn't feel a thing after similar session earlier this year where he met Tony Robbins of Del Rey, California, who usually charges \$125 per person to take part. Neither Tomey nor the athletic director, Stan that. It was unreal."

Tomey said there were no injuries, "but there might have been a blister or two." Offensive guard Brian Derby, a senior from Pearl City, Hawaii, said he got a small blister "when I stopped and looked down."

The fire walk climaxed a six-hour seminar "The object is to look up, so you don't see on personal development that Tomey, who what you're walking on. And, you're supbegins his eighth season as the Rainbows' posed to think of something cool. We kept coach, called "probably one of the most enrepeating, 'Cool moss, cool moss.'"

"I went with the guy who was doing was going to be a long siege," he said. "On our first night I went to the window with a satchel to make kind of a goodwill play of \$40,000.

Brodie said, "I was bewildered.

keep the jackpot building as a Brodie wanted to make a public fight. He knew his group was in the right and, besides, he has an ego that likes the limelight. His part-

Brodie was bitterly disappoint-

looking for action."

OBSERVER

A U.S. Rail Odyssey

By Russell Baker

N EW YORK — That summer we took the boys out west by train. Easterners still said "out west" in those days when they meant Arizona, Utah, Colorado. Nowadays, when every place is the same place, old-timers who remember when the United States was many different places are probably the only people who find remote territory remarkable enough to be spoken of with the awe implicit in

Even then, you could fly there in the time it takes to drink a couple of soda pops and eat a bad meal, but the point of the trip was the train. It was obvious that it would soon be impossible to cross the country by train, and it seemed important for the children to experience that trip, because the children were going to be around well into the 21st century, and it would be good for the country to have a few old galoots - as they would then be — who could remember what the United States felt like when it was a vast continental land

So we took a Puliman from Washington to Chicago. Two air-conditioned bedrooms with the dividing partition removed was luxury, compared to the Conestoga vagons in which the real old-timers made the trip in the genuine, au-thentic old days, as I must have told the boys somewhere near Harpers Ferry, since by that time I would have taken two martinis. thereby reaching the state where I have always enjoyed telling the young what soft lives they lead.

In those days the boys still listened respectfully to lectures deploring the decline of the spartan spirit in America, for they were still in short pants and could be easily sent to bed for interrupting with sarcastic questions about whether Conestoga wagons carried ice

cubes and martini pitchers. After a night on the B&O, we changed trains at Chicago. And there was time to take the boys outside to let them feel their feet sink into the gummy asphalt, because the streets were melting in that awful Chicago August heat.

In the evening, we rolled out across the prairie and felt ourselves engulfed by the continental im-mensities. The dining car was all

ware, ice tinkling in the glasses, rea food odors coming from the kitch-en, and afterward we sat in the darkened dome car and watched the lightning from distant storms bombard the flat black earth, just as it does in movies about bad

weather on distant planets. And of course, we actually were on a distant planet: this strange, by us mostly unexplored planet Earth, in the area called the United States. on a vast prairie hardly less alien to us than the surface of Jupiter, at a speed that would have been inconceivable to the old-timers with their wagons, horses, slow-poke oxen.

I let up on the boys about all this. Didn't tell them about the Mormons pulling those heavy carts behind them all the way from the Mississippi to the Great Salt Lake, or about grasshopper plagues, the cattle turned to ice by the blizzards,

the leather hinges on sod shanties

O Pioneers! Children can get America into their bones if you move them across it not too fast and let them see and feel for themselves. You don't have to pound this kind of thing into a child; you let it take him by surprise. Then the mountains. My god,

the mountains! The beauty of them! Out on the horizon they are a vision of grandeur that, like the 50 billion stars over the Grand Canyou on a clear moonless night, makes a human realize how infinitesimally inconsequential a human

I like to think that a child who has seen those stars and those mountains will ever after, surely without ever understanding why, understand that it is important to strive but absurd to strut.

After three days we left the train, in Albuquerque. Three days is a fast trip across the United States, except when compared to what the jets do, and what the jets do is wipe America out of your consciousness out of your bones, marrow and

In Albuquerque we rented a car and set out across the desert, and I made the boys listen to the Apache Lutheran Hour on the radio. That was 20 years ago, just a few weeks before every place became the same

New York Times Service

Director Martha Coolidge: A Real Genius With Actors

By Paul Attanasio

Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — The term
"woman director" has existed in the Hollywood thesaurus on the same page as "dancing ele-phant." But that's been changing. slowly, and one of the women changing it is Martha Coolidge, whose new movie, "Real Genius." promises to be a hit.

Even now, having made a mov-ie she's thrilled with, she can't quite believe "Real Genius" will be a success. "There's so much going on that I don't have any control over. It's the theaters you get into and how many people get in the first weekend. And that's it. It's a very cold, cruel world out

Yes, she is related to Calvin Coolidge; her grandfather, Ar-thur W. Coolidge, a lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, was cousin to the president. But whatever gene kept Silent Cal silent has mutated out of Martha, an effusively articulate woman with a ready laugh.

Historically, women in film-making have been relegated to the "soft," intuitive, behind-the-camera roles: casting, publicity, costumes and makeup, design, screenwriting. Only a handful of women directors are working at all regularly in Hollywood: Gillian Armstrong, Amy Heckerling, Penelope Spheeris, Susan Seidelman, Martha Coolidge.

Coolidge's father was a profes-sor of architecture at Yale and her mother was an architect, too, both students of Walter Gropius; she grew up in an intellectual salon in New Haven. "I remember going to Calder's house when I was a little girl and Josef Albers and Anni Albers were two of our best friends.

Indirectly, architecture gave Coolidge her first lessons in film-making: "You're constantly dealing with crews You're constantly dealing with the money people and the practicality of constructing the rather large item. I always went to sites with my father, and I always saw them meeting with clients, crews working."

But it wasn't exactly a straight,

functional Bauhaus line to film-making. First, there was singing, then stage acting, a craft Coolidge continues to study. And there was woodcutting: Coolidge went to Paris in high school to study with the American printmaker Anto-nio Frasconi, then enrolled at the Rhode Island School of Design. "If I had gotten into a rock band, I think I probably would've viewed me. They said, 'We're looking at women directors, and

been a singer, and God knows I probably would be dead now." But when she made her first film. an animated short at Rhode Island. "I felt compelled to be a film director - it was not a small thing. The minute I did a film, I felt I had to do this. I felt that it brought together my visual sense, my dramatic sense and my technological abilities."

Coolidge directed four films at Rhode Island but dropped out after three years to enter the com-petitive world of New York commercial-making. "People said, 'Don't tell anyone you want to be a director.' It wasn't that you can't be a director because you're a woman, but that you just can't be a director. Because there was a real prejudice in the business then, which was very work-yourway-up-from-the-bottom, biased against film school graduates."

Shortly after she enrolled at Columbia University's film school, the university closed during the student strike of 1968. She then tried New York University. "When I applied, the guy told me I couldn't be a woman director. He said. You can't be a woman director. You can't name five women directors in the world.'
And I couldn't." So Coolidge
moved to Canada, where she became the producer, writer and allaround factorum for a children's show called "Magic Tom."

Frustrated by the seniority problem she had encountered in commercials, Coolidge did enroll at NYU. She made a documentary about her brother, and a prizewinning portrait of her grandmother with a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. She won her third first prize at the American Film Festival with "Not a Pretty Picture," a comedy in Los Angeles. Stacks of

docudrama about having been raped in prep school.

While editing "Not a Pretty
Picture" she received a call from Francis Coppola and the produc-er Fred Roos, who were starting up Zoetrope Studios. "They called me up and said, 'We saw your films, we'd like to meet you." Freaked me out. So they inter-

pletely made my year. But Coppola was making "One From the Heart" and running wildly over budget, so after two years Coolidge's project, called "Photoplay," was scrapped.

we think you're it.' It just com-

Coolidge returned to Canada. where she began work on a film called "The City Girl." The money ran out. Again a mentor rode to the rescue — Peter Bogdanovich, who was just starting his
own company. "He loved the picture. He said, 'I love this picture,
I'm gonna buy it. 'By this time I'm
really cynical. 'Oh, sure you're
gonna buy it. You know, everybody has tried.' He sicked two body has tried. He sicked two young lawyers on them, it took five months, but he got it."

Bogdanovich paid for the com-pletion of "The City Girl," which has yet to be released. In the middle of finishing it, she got the offer to make "Valley Girl."

"I went out to dinner with my friend who produced it, Andy Lane. Andy spent two hours at dinner selling me on this project. with me not realizing that that's what he was doing. I was saying, 'Good! Good for you! Good luck! Great great!' And finally he said, 'Look, it's about girls. And we don't really understand girls. So that's why we'd like you to read this. You probably wouldn't be interested, but we'd really like to have you direct it."

"Valley Girl" cost \$350,000, grossed \$17 million and was something of a succes d'estime. At 37, after 18 years of making movies, Martha Coolidge had arrived. Sort of.

"We were just getting into the

crunch of teen-age sex comedies. I

was offered every single teen sex

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Genius," as in "Valley Girl," she don't think anything is casual behas pulled the youth movie out of tween 16 and 25."

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Martha Coolidge: "Remember your own youth."

them. Some of them I had to read all the way through because I couldn't believe that people in their right mind could offer this picture to me, a woman, even if they didn't know me. I was offered nothing else, so I took the one that was the least offensive and had the most promise, and that was 'Joy of Sex.'

Paramount had bought the rights to the best-selling sex man-ual 10 years earlier and had spent millions developing it. By the time it got to Coolidge, all Paramount had was the title, a deadline on its option and a half-written script. And a strategy: Rush the movie out, make it as cheaply as possible and recoup the development

"I figured, 'Yeah, we'll shoot two days and shut down. We'll get ready and then we'll finish.' But nope, they wouldn't do that. They were trying to prove a point that the picture could be made for nothing. It was the most disappointing single experience in the film business." In the end, Coolidge was pulled from the picture in post-production, and the stu-

dio re-edited it. "Joy of Sex" did not get her out of youth movies. But in "Real Genius," as in "Valley Girl." she

the gutter. This is partly a result of her skill with actors and her training as an actress. More centrally still, it is a result of not pandering to her audience or considering herself better than her material; of taking the time to ground this highly artificial genre in reality (her production company is called the Real Movie Co.). For "Real Genius," the story of an advanced college science program that is secretly being used to develop weapons, she did months of research in laser technology

and the policies of the CIA. There is a roundness, an emotional core, to the characters in her movies. "What's important to me is that you can't judge young people by your own youth. You should always remember your own youth, and be in touch with it - the most important aspect of that being not to forget how important everything is.

"It's the first time, you know the first time you have sex, the first time you fall in love, the first time you're lied to, the first time you're disillusioned. . . . The biggest crime of adults making youth pictures is they forget how important everything is, and they make everything way too casual. I

PEOPLE

Jackson Reportedly Buys. **Beatles Song Publisher**

Michael Jackson has paid \$41,2 million to \$50 million for ATV Mumillion to \$50 million for ATY Music, a British music publishing company that controls the copyrights to 40,000 songs, including most of the Beatles classics, the Los Angeles Times reports, Asked how the popstar would finance the transaction. a source close to Jackson said, "Out of pocket. It was probably one of the simplest financing deals in history." ATV controls songs by Little Richard, Pat Benatar, the Pretenders and the Pointer Sisters in addiers and the Pointer Sisters in addition to 251 songs written by John Lemon and Paul McCartney between 1964 and 1970. It is believed that the only Lennon-McCartney songs not controlled by ATV are "Love Me Do" and "P.S. I Love You," held by McCartney's MPL Communications, and "Please Standard Me Why." Communications, and "Please Please Me" and "Ask Me Why." owned by Dick James Music Ltd. An executive whose music company tried to buy ATV said of the company's Beatles holdings, "About 80 of those songs are what we call real serious earners." Many of the songs are still being recorded by other artists. The acquisition would make Jackson one of the world's top 15 music publishers.

A unusual court-ordered auction will be held Aug. 29 for film and television rights to the life story of the singer-songwriter Marvin Gaye, who was fatally shot by his father at last year. The auction was ordered by Superior Court Judge Billy G. Mills in Los Angeles after three creditors with claims totaling \$3.6 million against Gaye's estate objected to the proposed sale of the rights to Motown Records, the larights to Motown Records, the label for which the singer recorded some of his biggest hits. Gaye, 44, whose songs included "I Heard It Through the Grapevine," "What's Going On" and, more recently, "Sexual Healing," died without leaving a will. His father, Marvin Correlated willty to voluntary Gay, pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter and is on probation.

Cicely Tyson has returned from a trip to drought-stricken Burkina Faso and Chad saying that "any amount of help, no matter how, minuscule it might seem, is an advantage to the people." The actress, 51, was named Wednesday to head the 1985 UNICEF Halloween campaign for needy children.

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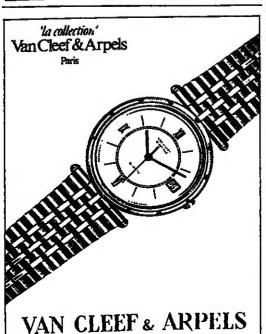
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